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CLAIMS GROWING OUT OF INDIAN HOSTILITIES IN
OREGON AND WASHINGTON IN 1855 AND 1856.

REPORT

OF

THE THIRD AUDITOR OF THE TREASURY,

IN PURSUANCE OF

A resolution of the House of Representatives passed February 8, 1858.

FEBRUARY 10, 1860.— Referred to the Committee on Military Affairs, and ordered to be printed.

THIRTY-FIFTH CONGRESS, SECOND SESSION.

CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES.

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
February 8, 1859.

Resolved, That preliminary to the final settlement and adjustment of the claims of the citizens of the Territories of Oregon and Washington for expenses incurred, in the years eighteen hundred and fifty-five and eighteen hundred and fifty-six, in repelling Indian hostilities, it shall be the duty of the Third Auditor of the Treasury to examine the vouchers and papers now on file in his office, and make a report to the House of Representatives, by the first Monday in December next, of the amount respectively due to each company and individual engaged in said service, taking the following rules as his guide in ascertaining the amount so due :

1st. He shall recognize no company or individual as entitled to pay, except such as were called into service by the territorial authorities of Oregon and Washington, or such whose services have been recognized and accepted by the said authorities.

2d. He shall allow to the volunteers engaged in said service no higher pay and allowances than were given to officers and soldiers of equal grade at that period in the army of the United States, including the extra pay of two dollars per month given to troops serving on the Pacific by the act of eighteen hundred and fifty-two.

3d. No person either in the military or in the civil service of the

United States, or of said Territories, shall be paid for his services in more than one employment or capacity for the same period of time, and all such double or triple allowances for pay, as appears in said accounts, shall be rejected.

4th. That in auditing the claims for supplies, transportation, and other services incurred for the maintenance of said volunteers, he is directed to have a due regard to the number of said troops, to their period of service, and to the prices current in the country at the time, and not to report said service beyond the time actually engaged therein, nor to recognize supplies beyond a reasonable approximation to the proportions and descriptions authorized by existing laws and regulations for such troops, taking into consideration the nature and peculiarities of the service.

5th. That all claims of said volunteers for horses, arms, and other property lost or destroyed in said service, shall be audited according to the provisions of the act approved March third, eighteen hundred and forty-nine.

Attest:

J. C. ALLEN, *Clerk*.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
Third Auditor's Office, February 7, 1860.

SIR: In compliance with a resolution of the House of Representatives adopted on the 8th of February, 1859, I have examined the papers and vouchers on file in this office connected with the claims growing out of Indian hostilities in Oregon and Washington Territories in the years eighteen hundred and fifty-five and eighteen hundred and fifty-six, and have the honor to submit the following report:

The resolution having been officially communicated to me by the Clerk of the House of Representatives on the 24th of February, I addressed the Secretary of the Treasury, enclosing a copy thereof, and after referring to the limited information in my possession, and certain other information that I supposed obtainable, I stated as follows: "I respectfully submit for your consideration whether, in view of the magnitude of the claims involved, the importance of having all information available, in order to have correct data on which to act, some additional means or authority should not be placed at my disposal? I do not presume, of course, to indicate what authority should be granted in the premises, but submit the matter, so that, if you should deem it proper, you might direct the attention of the Committee on Military Affairs to the subject." The subject was referred by the Secretary to Mr. Faulkner, chairman of the Committee on Military Affairs, on the 26th of February, and on the same day he replied, requesting "an estimate sufficient to cover the expenses resulting from this order of the House." In a report on the subject, made to the Secretary of the Treasury on the 28th, I stated: "It may be thought advisable to send a competent person to the Territories, or, if it be thought practicable, to secure the services of some person or persons resident there, with a view of eliciting all the information available. Should this be done, it is obvious that some expenditures would have

to be made. It seems to me the committee are about as well advised as to the probable amount that might be required as I am myself. I should certainly desire and endeavor to incur as little expense as possible. Whatever further authority or means the committee may deem proper to place at my disposal I shall use with proper caution and economy; or, in the event of nothing being done, shall carry out the order of the House as best I can with the sources of information at my command. I will remark, however, as Mr. Faulkner requests an estimate, that an appropriation of, say, two thousand dollars might be advisable; and if, on further conference with yourself, all or any portion thereof can be dispensed with, it will afford me great pleasure to do so." It appears that subsequently Mr. Faulkner offered in the House an amendment making an appropriation of five thousand dollars; but at the stage of proceedings it was ruled out of order, and Congress adjourned without taking any further action on the subject. If, therefore, it shall appear that my action has been in any degree erroneous, in consequence of want of personal knowledge of the subject, or of full and reliable data, my apology must be found in the fact that serious difficulties surrounded many points necessary to be investigated in order to arrive at correct conclusions, and that the means of obtaining information at my command were very limited.

Before proceeding to detail my action under the resolution, and the result thereof, it is proper to state that, by the 11th section of "An act making appropriations for certain civil expenses of the government for the year ending June 30, 1857," approved August 18, 1856, it was provided "that the Secretary of War be directed to examine into the amount of expenses necessarily incurred in the suppression of Indian hostilities in the late Indian war in Oregon and Washington, by the territorial governments of said Territories, for the maintenance of the volunteer forces engaged in said war, including pay of volunteers, and that he may, if in his judgment it be necessary, direct a commission of three to proceed to ascertain and report to him all expenses incurred for purposes above specified." Under this section of law, on the 4th September, 1856, Captain R. Ingalls and Captain A. J. Smith, of the United States army, and Lafayette Grover, esq., of Oregon, were appointed by the Secretary of War as "a commission of three to proceed to ascertain and report to him all expenses incurred for purposes above specified;" and on the 10th October, 1857, they reported to the Secretary of War the amount incurred by the territorial authorities of Oregon at \$4,449,949 33, and by the territorial authorities of Washington at \$1,481,474 45—making an aggregate of \$5,931,424 78. By a subsequent report they increased this amount in the sum of \$80,032 58—making a grand total of six million eleven thousand four hundred and fifty-seven dollars and thirty-six cents. This, they said, was exclusive of "claims for spoliation of property by hostile Indians during the war," which were not acted on by them, and some other claims also not included for reasons set forth. The report was transmitted to Congress by the Secretary of War, and has been printed. (Ex. Doc. No. 45, H. R., 35th Cong. 1st session.) Accompanying their report were numerous papers, consisting of rolls, vouchers, bills,

&c., representing the claims in detail; and these have formed the subject of my investigations.

By the first clause of the resolution I am directed to "recognize no company or individual as entitled to pay except such as were called into service by the territorial authorities of Oregon and Washington, or such whose services have been recognized and accepted by the said authorities."

This branch of the resolution seemed to contemplate an inquiry into the *manner* in which companies or individuals were "called into service"—it expressly limiting allowances for pay to such as were "called into service by the territorial authorities of Oregon and Washington, or such whose services were recognized and accepted by the said authorities," as well as to the fact of *actual service* having been rendered as claimed. The claims for military service are represented by rolls of companies, giving the names of officers and privates composing them—when enrolled, and when disbanded—all made out in due form, and certified to be correct by the proper officers; but they generally afford no further evidence of service or authority for the organization. For aught that appears on some of the rolls, the organization may have been entirely voluntary, and existing only on paper, or in such manner as to enable the officers to call the whole or a part of the company together, as occasion might require. Indeed, in several cases, the rolls furnish internal evidence, from remarks thereon, indicating that, in those cases, the whole company was not at any time in the field in actual service.

Deeming further information desirable on this point, I requested the governor of Oregon and the acting governors of Washington to furnish me with "copies of such orders, or other official documents, records of the Territory of Oregon, (or Washington,) as will enable me to determine what companies were called into the service of the Territory of Oregon, (or Washington,) or whose services were recognized and accepted by the authorities thereof; showing when called out, or recognized and accepted, and the period of service of each of said companies."

The governor of Oregon, in his reply, states as follows: "I have referred this matter to the adjutant general of the Territory, who informs me that each "muster-roll" furnished to the commissioners set forth fully all the facts which you seek, and that the commissioners compared them with the original orders, and verified them, in every particular, before transmitting them to the War Department. The rolls and papers retained are duplicates of those which you have in your office, as I understand it."

It will be observed that this reply of the governor leaves the matter precisely where the commissioners left it, and affords no additional information on the subject. Hon. Charles H. Mason, secretary and acting governor of Washington Territory, acknowledged the receipt of my letter, and stated that he would give it early attention. As nothing further was received, and subsequent news announced his death, it is presumed he was prevented by sickness from carrying out his intention. A printed document, containing messages, proclamations, orders, correspondence, &c., relating to the hostilities and the

manner of their prosecution, was sent me by the Hon. I. I. Stevens, which afforded considerable information on the subject. (The commissioners in their report refer to a package of papers, marked A, amongst those transmitted by them, with the other papers and vouchers accompanying the claims, as containing copies of proclamations and orders; but, on examination of the papers, I have been unable to find any such package. This package related to the service in Washington Territory. It therefore became necessary for me to have recourse to such other sources of information as were available.

The commissioners, in their report, go somewhat into detail with respect to the organization of the volunteers, and the manner in which they were brought into service. First, with reference to the organization in Oregon, they state as follows: "The initiatory steps of the organization of the volunteer forces in Oregon, early in October, 1855, were quite precipitous, and, consequently, in some cases, irregular. This organization was based upon the militia law of the Territory, as it then existed, declaring the same one military district, for brigade purposes, of which, by authority of the act of Congress organizing the Territory, the governor was commander-in-chief. This law further provided for the appointment by the governor of a brigadier general, and for the election, in subordinate districts, of colonels and subordinate officers of regiments; it also embraced the usual departments of the general staff, and provided for the commission of their chief and subordinate officers.

"These volunteer troops, consisting of two regiments of mounted men, excepting the 9th regiment of Oregon militia, to which reference will be made hereafter, were called into service by proclamation of the governor. These regiments, numbered 1st and 2d, respectively, consisting of ten companies, each designated by the letters of the alphabet, from 'A' to 'K,' inclusive. During the continuance of hostilities, the legislative assembly of the Territory commenced its session on the first Monday of December, 1855. At this session an act was passed reorganizing the militia system, so as more fully to provide for the exigencies of the volunteer service.—(See session laws of Oregon, 1855-'56, page 55.) This act, chap. 3, sec. 1, provides that, 'in time of invasion, insurrection, or the breaking out of Indian hostilities, the governor, as commander-in-chief, shall, unless he deems the exigencies of the moment to require his calling out the full mounted force of the Territory, issue his proclamation, calling into service as many companies, battalions, or regiments of volunteers as he shall think necessary to protect the lives and property of the citizens, and to establish and preserve the public peace.' The same act also recognized 'the field organization of the volunteer forces of the Territory,' then in service.

"At the same session of the territorial legislature another act was passed, entitled 'An act to provide for paying the volunteers in the service of the Territory, and for the prosecution of the existing Indian war,' (see session laws aforesaid, page 25,) which gave special authority to the governor 'to call for, and accept, the service of any number of volunteers, not exceeding three full regiments, who may offer their services, as mounted riflemen, to serve six months after

they shall have arrived at the place of rendezvous, or to the end of the war, unless sooner discharged.'

"By virtue of these provisions of law, the governor of Oregon, from time to time, called for, and caused to be mustered into the service of the Territory, such number of volunteers, within the limits stated, as he deemed expedient, or the exigencies of the service required. But except in cases of special service, such as of 'spy companies,' 'minute men,' 'guards,' and 'vanguards,' enrolled for local defences, on duty only in cases of emergency, and the like, the levies of volunteer troops made subsequently to the original organization were for the purpose of recruiting the two regiments already in the field; the first operating in northern and middle Oregon, and the second in the south.

"Of these subsequent levies are the companies A, B, C, D, and E, recruiting battalion, 1st regiment; the companies A, B, C, and D, 1st recruiting battalion, and the companies A, B, C, and D, 3d recruiting battalion, 2d regiment. These 'recruiting battalions' were thrown into the field at a time when the regiments before mentioned had become decimated from service, or discharged, after expiration of their term of enlistment, and were consolidated within the original organization.

"The two 'spy companies,' number '38' and '39,' respectively, Capt. James Barnes and Capt. T. W. Prather, were enrolled and mustered into the service of the Territory under the order of Brigadier General John R. Lamerick, of the volunteer militia of Oregon, by authority of the governor, and attached to the 2d regiment, as were also the 'minute men,' No. 40, of Capt. John Guess. The companies, No. 57, of 'Port Orford minute men,' Capt. J. Creighton, No. 58, 'Coos Bay minute men,' Capt. W. H. Harris, and No. 59, 'Coquilla Guard,' Capt. W. H. Packwood, were self-organized, and went into service on the southern coast, on the occurrence of a serious Indian outbreak, and previous to the arrival of the regular troops in that district, under the command of Lieut. Col. Buchanan, 4th infantry, but were subsequently recognized as duly in service by authority of the governor, and were attached to the 2d regiment.

"The companies of 'minute men for relief of Cascades,' No 60, Captain Stephen Coffin; No. 61, Capt. S. J. Powell, and No. 62, 'Multnomah Rangers,' Capt. W. S. Buckley, were called into service to relieve the settlers at the Cascades, on the Columbia river, after the massacre of the 26th March, 1856.

"The 9th regiment of Oregon militia, numbered by companies from 1 to 15, inclusive, was organized under the old militia law of the Territory, hereinbefore referred to, and went into service by order of Col. John E. Ross commanding, at the commencement of the hostilities in the Rogue River country, but were mustered out by order of the governor as soon as relieved by the 2d regiment mounted volunteers. The services of the 9th regiment are recognized and provided for in section 5 of the 'act to provide for paying the volunteers, &c., before mentioned.'"

With respect to the volunteers called out in Washington, the commissioners say :

"In the Territory of Washington the volunteer service commenced

by the requisition of Major G. J. Rains, 4th infantry, U. S. A., at that time commanding the 'Columbia river and Puget's Sound district,' on Acting Governor Mason, of that Territory, for two companies of volunteers to act in concert with the regular troops. This requisition bears date October 9, 1855, and was made immediately on the receipt of the report of Major Haller's repulse by the Indians in the Yakama country.—(See paper marked '1,' package 'A,' herewith accompanying.) Accordingly, the acting governor issued his proclamation, bearing date October 15, 1855, calling for two companies of volunteers to enrol themselves, and organize as soon as possible, by electing their own officers, through whom they should report for duty—one company to the commanding officer at Fort Vancouver, the other to the executive at Olympia.

"In response to this call, two companies were organized: company 'A,' Capt. William Strong, and company 'B,' Capt. Gilmore Hays, 1st regiment Washington Territory volunteers. The former, sixty-two men, rank and file, was mustered into the service of the United States on the 21st day of October, 1855, by Lieut. John Withers, 1st lieutenant 4th infantry, mustering officer at Fort Vancouver; the latter, of eighty-eight men, rank and file, was mustered into service on the 14th October, 1855, by Adjutant General Tilton, of Washington Territory, and placed under the command of Capt. Maloney, 4th infantry, commanding Fort Steilacoom, as indicated in the requisition of Major Rains, before referred to. The pay-rolls of these companies have not been acted upon by the commission, but will be specially submitted in a subsequent part of this report.

"The volunteer troops properly in the service of Washington Territory during the war consisted of two regiments, designated the 1st and 2d, respectively, mostly of mounted men. These regiments were not entirely perfect in their organization, nor equal in the different periods of service, in the number of companies or men embraced, but seem to have been increased, diminished, or modified, according to the exigencies of the time. They were called into service by Acting Governor Mason, and Governor Stevens, by proclamations and orders, copies of which are herewith accompanying, in package 'A,' and are referred to in the heading of the respective rolls of companies organized under their authority."

General Wool, in a letter received from him, details the manner in which the volunteers were called into service, as follows:

"Major Haller having been driven back by the Yakamas, Major Raines, in consequence of the excitement of the whites, and apprehensive of the Yakamas, called on Governor Curry for four companies of militia or volunteers, and on the acting governor of Washington Territory for two companies. The acting governor of Washington Territory promptly responded to the call. Governor Curry, of Oregon, responded so far to the call as to send one company, 13th October, 1855, to Major Rains, U. S. army, at Vancouver, which were to have been mustered into the United States service on the following day.

"In the meantime, it appears from Governor Curry's letter to Captain Wilson, 13th October, 1855, he decided, in compliance with Colonel Nesmith and General Barnum, not to put the militia or volunteers

under command of United States officers, but to form an independent organization, under the direction of territorial officers, and, consequently, gave the following instructions to Captain Wilson, viz: 'The result of a conference this evening with Generals Nesmith and Barnum, and others of our friends, has induced me to call your attention to the instructions I gave you this afternoon. You will bear distinctly in mind that your command you will not suffer to be mustered into the United States service.' Instead of the four companies, as called for by Major Rains, Governor Curry issued his proclamation for eight companies of mounted volunteers, which, according to General Barnum's report of January 18, 1856, were raised and mustered, consisting of ten companies, numbering seven hundred and ninety-six, called the first regiment, commanded by Colonel Nesmith. On the 15th October, Governor Curry issued another proclamation calling for five additional companies of mounted volunteers, as mustered by General Lamerick, numbering four hundred and seventy-eight men, to constitute the northern battalion; and four companies of mounted volunteers, as mustered by General Lamerick, numbering three hundred and eighty-seven men, to constitute the southern battalion. These, including two companies not embraced in his first proclamation, with one company commanded by Captain Gordon, not mustered, constituted all the troops known to me as having been called for by proclamation and mentioned in despatches, making the entire volunteer force of Oregon as follows: First regiment, including two companies not called for by proclamation, 796; northern battalion, 478; southern battalion, 387; total Oregon force, as called for, including two companies of first regiment not embraced in Governor Curry's proclamation, 1,661, and including the company of Captain Gordon, not mustered, 1,736. Of this force, not to exceed four hundred, is known to me, from any information derived from regular officers, or from the correspondence and reports of the volunteers, as having been engaged in repelling or repressing Indian hostilities in the Territory of Oregon."

With regard to the organization in Washington Territory, General Wool states as follows:

"The first call for volunteers in Washington Territory appears in the governor's annual message of December 7, 1855, in which Acting Governor Mason says: 'Twelve companies have been raised, amounting in all to upwards of seven hundred men, of these five hundred were mounted.'

"Governor Stevens' proclamation of January 23, 1856, calls for six companies of volunteers, to consist of sixty men each; and again, by proclamation of August 2, 1856, for two companies. Colonel Casey, U. S. A., commanding Puget's Sound district, reported to me, May 19, 1856: 'So far as the Indians on this side are concerned, the contest is about ended, and, should no considerable reinforcements be received, will soon die out. It may, however, be prolonged by a military territorial organization existing in this Territory, over which I have no control.' He also notified Governor Stevens, June 20, 1856, that he did not consider the services of any volunteers as having been necessary for more than two months past.

"The six companies called for by Governor Stevens and the twelve previously raised by Acting Governor Mason would make the volunteer force of that Territory consist of eighteen companies, ten hundred and sixty strong. This does not include the last two companies, called for August 2, 1856; for I cannot believe, in the absence of positive information, that they were mustered into the service, and certainly they were not required at that time, as appears from Colonel Casey's remarks, quoted above. This will be found to correspond with your statement for February, in regard to the number of companies—eighteen—but exceeds the number of men there given by three hundred and sixty. Adjutant General Tilton, in his estimate of pay for six months ending September 1, 1856, approved by Governor Stevens, reports the strength of the volunteer force nine hundred and fifty-seven."

It is very much to be regretted that the documents, such as proclamations, orders, &c., connected with the calling out of these volunteers, have not all been furnished in an authentic form, showing the precise date at which each particular corps was called into service; by what authority the call issued; when, and by whom, the troops were received into the service; and, indeed, all the facts connected therewith, from the time of their being called out until they were finally discharged. In this respect there is much greater deficiency on the part of the Oregon authorities than of those of Washington Territory.

The commissioners in their report state that the ninth regiment of Oregon militia "was organized under the old militia law of the Territory," and "*went into service by order of Colonel John E. Ross, commanding, at the commencement of hostilities in the Rogue River country, but were mustered out by order of the governor as soon as relieved by the second regiment mounted volunteers.*" The Colonel John E. Ross, above referred to, by whose "order" the ninth regiment is stated to have gone "into service," was an officer of that rank and name, under the militia laws of the Territory.

In Ex. Doc. No. 76, House of Representatives, 34th Congress, 3d session, copies of "General Orders," No. "1" to "12," inclusive, are found, dating from the 15th to the 22d October, 1855; but they relate more especially to the plan of operations, procuring of transportation, supplies, &c. The proclamations of the governor calling out volunteers are not found; but reference is made to them in these orders.

In General Order No. 10, of the above series, dated 20th October, 1855, it is stated "that armed parties have taken the field in southern Oregon, in despite of the authority of the Indian agent and the commanding officer of the United States troops stationed there, and contrary to the peace of the Territory; it is therefore ordered that the commanding officer of the battalion, authorized by the proclamation of the governor of the 15th day of October instant, will enforce the disbanding of all armed parties not duly enrolled into the service of the Territory by virtue of said proclamation, &c."

The governor does not designate by name the "armed parties" to whom he refers in this order as having "taken the field in southern

Oregon," in "despite of the authority of the Indian agent and the commanding officer of the United States troops stationed there, and contrary to the peace of the Territory." On examination of the rolls connected with this so-called ninth regiment of Oregon militia, called into service by order of Colonel John E. Ross, commanding in the Rogue River country, (in southern Oregon,) it is found that he reports enrolled on the *tenth* day of October five companies, numbering two hundred and fifty-five men. This was five days *in advance of the proclamation* referred to in the "General Order" above. This force increased, by enrolment, to eleven companies, numbering five hundred and forty-five men, on the 20th October, and fifteen companies, numbering seven hundred and sixteen men, on the 1st November; but, on the 10th November, it had diminished to four hundred and eighty-five, and two hundred and seventeen on the 20th November, after which the organization disappears. On reference to the staff roll of the regiment, also on file in this office, the following remarks are found opposite the name of Colonel John E. Ross: "Was elected and commissioned, in accordance with the militia law of Oregon, June, 1854; took the field to suppress Indian hostilities 12th October, 1855; left it 9th November, 1855, as required by 'General Orders No. 10,' but continued to serve in the adjustment of the affairs of the regiment until 1st August, 1856, with the exception of one month and twenty-three days, while in the legislature;" certified to be correct by Colonel John E. Ross, colonel commanding ninth regiment Oregon militia.

It is, therefore, quite evident that these volunteers under the command of Colonel Ross, styled the 9th regiment, Oregon militia, were not recognized by the governor during the time they were in service; but, on the contrary, were ordered to be disbanded, they not being "duly enrolled into the service of the Territory by virtue of said proclamation." Nevertheless, these companies are all reported for pay by the commissioners, the same as those called out by proclamation of the governor; their "service" having been subsequently "recognized by the territorial legislature."

The commissioners also state that companies No. 57, of "Port Orford minute men," Captain J. Creighton; No. 58, "Coos Bay minute men," Captain W. H. Harris; No. 59, "Coquilla Guards," Captain W. H. Packwood, were "*self-organized*, and went into service on the southern coast, *on the occasion of a serious outbreak*, and previous to the arrival of the regular troops in that district, under the command of Lieutenant Colonel Buchanan, 4th infantry; but were subsequently recognized by authority of the governor, and were attached to the 2nd regiment."

By reference to the rolls it appears that these companies went into "service" at *separate and distinct periods*. Captain Packwood's (Coquilla Guards) being enrolled on the 6th November, 1855, and continued till 28th December, 1855; Captain W. H. Harris' (Coos Bay minute men) being enrolled on the 28th February, 1856, and continued till June 12, 1856; and Captain J. Creighton's (Port Orford minute men) being enrolled on the 26th March, 1856, and continued till 25th June, 1856—all made up for pay accordingly, and so reported by the

commissioners, their services having been subsequently recognized by authority of the governor.

From what has already been said it is evident that considerable "irregularity" existed with respect to the mode in which some of these volunteers came into the service. It is known that the differences of opinion prevailed between the officers in command of the United States troops and the civil authorities, not only as to the propriety or necessity of a general Indian campaign at the time, but also as to the manner of its prosecution, the number of troops necessary, &c. That more troops were called into the service than would have been, and the expenditures connected with the hostilities thereby enhanced, if the ordinary mode of proceedings in such cases had been complied with, there can be little doubt. As before stated, at the commencement of the hostilities Major Rains made a requisition on the governor of Oregon for four companies of volunteers, and on the governor of Washington for two companies; all, of course, to be mustered into the service of the United States, and under the orders of the commanding officers. Those called for from Oregon were not furnished. Instead of complying with the requisition, the governor called out two regiments for the territorial service. The two companies called for were furnished by the acting governor of Washington. They were mustered into the service of the United States in the usual manner, and continued therein until discharged by the United States officers. (These two companies have not been recognized as belonging to the "territorial organization," and therefore their claims for pay, &c., are not embraced amongst those reported by the commissioners, and will also be excluded in my report.) It was subsequently determined, however, by the territorial authorities of both Oregon and Washington, to call out volunteers on their own responsibility, and entirely independent of the United States service.

In his special message to the territorial legislature on this subject, January 21, 1856, Governor Stevens says:

"I am of opinion that vigorous operations should be prosecuted on both sides of the Cascade mountains. Whenever it is practicable or expedient, it is best that volunteers should be mustered into the United States service. It should go to the authorities at home that we endeavored to co-operate with the regular service. But there has been a breach of faith. Troops mustered into service were disbanded in violation of a positive understanding; and it is now proper that the authorities of this Territory should conduct the movements of their own troops, co-operating with the regulars, where such co-operation can be effective. *I therefore do not think that the volunteers of this Territory should be mustered into the United States service. I am ready to take the responsibility of raising them, independent of that service; and it is due to the Territory, and to myself, that the reasons for assuming it should go to the President and the department at Washington.*"—(Sen. Ex. Doc. No. 66, 34th Cong. 1st ses.)

Thenceforth all the volunteers that were called out were, by territorial authority, irrespective entirely of the regular service, organized as territorial troops, under command of their own officers, and their military operations entirely separate and distinct from the regular

service, with their own staff—medical, commissary, and quartermaster's department, and employés of every description.

It appears, however, that again, as late as the 15th March, 1856, Lieutenant Colonel Silas Casey, United States army, made a requisition on Governor Stevens for two companies of volunteers, and expressed, in his letter, the opinion that, with said volunteers and the then existing regular force, he would have "a sufficient number of troops to protect this frontier, without the aid of those now in the service of the Territory."

Governor Stevens replied, under date of 16th March, 1856, declining to comply with the requisition, for reasons which he set forth at length.

Why Governor Curry declined to respond to the requisition of Major Rains, but chose to call out volunteers into the territorial service, does not appear, so far as I am advised, further than is stated in the letter of General Wool, before referred to; nor is it material, so far as my action is concerned; the sole object in my referring to the matter being to show the irregular manner in which the volunteers were called out and enrolled in the service; in some cases "self-organized," and declared to have taken the field "without authority, and contrary to the peace of the Territory." Whether subsequent legislative recognition of an organization thus made should entitle to pay for the full period claimed, or would come within the spirit of the resolution of reference, may well be doubted. As will hereafter appear, however, I have not felt at liberty to rule out any of these companies as not entitled to pay under the resolution, but have felt it my duty to set forth the circumstances connected with the mode and manner of their organization, which my investigations have brought to view, as fully as I have done.

Whether the mere calling out of volunteers by proclamation, or the acceptance and recognition thereof by the territorial authorities, is sufficient of itself to entitle them to pay from the United States, without positive and specific proof of actual service in the field for the time and in the manner claimed, is a question for Congress alone to determine. And so also it is for Congress alone to say whether such calling out of volunteers, and such service, if actually rendered, creates any obligation on the part of the United States to defray the expenses that are incurred thereby; and also to determine the extent to which, and upon what principles, such expenditures shall be assumed and paid by the general government. There is no law that I am aware of authorizing the calling out of volunteers and mustering them into the service of the United States by territorial authorities without the order or assent of the Chief Executive of the Union. Ordinarily, on special exigencies arising, to which the regular troops were deemed inadequate, and it was considered necessary to have recourse to the volunteer militia, the usual course has been for the commanding officer to make his requisition on the executive of the State or Territory for a certain number of companies, &c.; and upon compliance with that requisition, the volunteers so furnished were mustered into the service of the United States.

It has not come to my knowledge that any service is claimed for

companies that were not *enrolled*, or whose services were not, at some time or other, either before or after the service, "*recognized and accepted*" by the territorial authorities or the legislature; although there may be some who were not, for any considerable period, absent from home, or engaged in actual service *in the field*, but who, on the contrary, were all, or a portion of the time, *at their homes, and engaged in their ordinary avocations*. Such was the opinion expressed in my former report with reference to certain companies that did not appear to have left their homes, or to be within the range of active hostilities; but they appear, nevertheless, to have been "*recognized and accepted by the territorial authorities,*" and reported for pay by the commissioners.

I have concluded, therefore, not to exclude any of the companies reported by the commissioners, or to change the period for which they are reported as entitled to pay; but to assume, for the purposes of this report, that, as to the duration of service, and the fact of such "*service*" having been called for and "*recognized and accepted by the territorial authorities,*" the rolls are correct. I deem it proper, however, to suggest, in this connexion, that, in any provision that may be made for final payment of these claims, authority should be given to reject all such as shall not appear to have been engaged in *actual service*, as contradistinguished from mere *enrolment and organization* for purposes of local defence consequent on a state of alarm, and which patriotic citizens may reasonably be expected to resort to for the protection of their property, without thereby becoming entitled to be subsisted, clothed, and paid by the general government until such time as the alarm had passed off and pretext for such organization no longer remained.

Whether or not the regular troops of the United States were inadequate to the defence of the country and the protection of the lives and property of the inhabitants; whether or not more volunteers were called out than were actually needed or could be advantageously employed; whether they were called out at an improper time, and continued in the service longer than was necessary and when the occasion that required their services had passed away—these are questions that addressed themselves to the consideration of the territorial authorities at the time; and whatever ground there may have been for differences of opinion amongst those cognizant of all the facts, I have not felt authorized to go into them. The only questions that I considered as embraced in the scope of my inquiries, with regard to the services of the volunteers, were, first, as to the fact of their having been "*called out and accepted by the territorial authorities,*" and, second, as to the fact of "*actual service*" having been rendered as reported. This latter branch of inquiry I have been unable to investigate satisfactorily, for reasons herein set forth.

By the second clause of the resolution I was directed to "*allow to the volunteers engaged in said service no higher pay and allowances than were given to officers and soldiers of equal grade at that period in the army of the United States, including the extra pay of two dollars per month given to troops serving on the Pacific by the act of eighteen hundred and fifty-two.*"

The commissioners in their report allowed two dollars per day to all the volunteers, and to such as were mounted two dollars per day additional for the use and risk of their horses. This action, they stated, was based on an act of the territorial legislature of Oregon which assembled in December, 1855. It has already been seen that the ninth regiment of Oregon militia had been disbanded nearly a month before the meeting of the legislature, and that the two volunteer regiments were called out and enrolled more than a month before the legislature met. The act referred to contained the following provisions:

SEC. 4. "Whenever such volunteers are called and received into the service of the Territory by virtue of this act, each non-commissioned officer and private shall be entitled to receive two dollars per day and rations, and two dollars per day for the use and risk of his horse, except for horses actually killed in action, unavoidably lost, or reported unfit for service and turned over to the quartermaster, in which case the owner shall receive the appraised value thereof; and all commissioned officers shall receive the same pay as officers of the same rank in the army of the United States: *Provided*, That commissioned officers shall receive the same pay for use and risk of horses as non-commissioned officers."

SEC. 5. "This act, so far as the same relates to the pay of volunteers, shall be so construed as to apply to all who have been in the service of the Territory since the commencement of the existing Indian war, and it shall also extend to the services of the 9th regiment of Oregon militia while in service in said war."

It does not appear that any action was had by the territorial legislature of Washington on the subject of pay, further than to memorialize Congress, which they did by memorial under date of January 9, 1856, wherein they requested Congress to grant that "as a remuneration for service each man, foot or mounted, shall be entitled to, and shall receive, a land warrant for one hundred and sixty acres of land, to be located on any of the public lands belonging to the United States, and that each volunteer soldier serving on foot receive for his services the sum of four dollars per day, and each mounted soldier the sum of five dollars per day."—(House of Reps. Mis. Doc. No. 64, 34th Congress, 1st session.)

The amount due for pay of the volunteers as represented by the rolls and reported by the commissioners, after deducting stoppages for clothing and other articles furnished, is as follows:

Oregon volunteers:	
Troop service, including field and staff.....	\$1,409,604 53
Washington volunteers:	
Troop service, exclusive of field and staff.....	476,951 88
Staff departments and field and staff employés enrolled.....	42,641 18
Total	<u>1,929,197 59</u>

In executing this branch of the resolution, it became necessary to make out new rolls for each company reported as in service, and to

apply to their period of service the rates of pay, &c., established by law for the same description of persons in the army of the United States at the time, including the extra allowance of half their pay proper, as provided by the act of 31st August, 1852. As none of the non-commissioned officers and privates of the regular army own the horses on which they are mounted when performing duty, there are no existing laws prescribing the rates of allowance for the "use and risk" of such horses. Such an allowance, however, has always been granted to *mounted volunteers*, when in the service of the United States, and *furnishing their own horses*. By "An act to provide for the payment of volunteers and militia corps in the service of the United States," approved March 19, 1836, and still in force, it is provided that "each non-commissioned officer, musician, artificer and private, of all mounted companies shall be entitled to receive forage in kind for one horse, with forty cents per day for the use and risk thereof," &c. Considering that it was not intended to deprive the volunteers who furnished their own horses of compensation therefor, I allowed to each of them the rate of forty cents per day, as fixed in the above-recited act, as well as the value in money of the clothing allowed to the same class of persons of the army of the United States. To the commissioned officers were allowed the same pay and allowances of officers of corresponding grades of the army of the United States, up to the 30th June, 1856, and subsequently to that time the increased rates allowed by the act approved 21st February, 1857. A table showing the rates of pay allowed officers and privates will be found accompanying this report. The rank and number of the field and staff are in accordance with the organization of the army of the United States in time of war, and any officer, or number of officers of higher rank, or beyond what is recognized by said organization, has been reduced accordingly. Similar reductions have been made, in a few instances, in the officers of small squads of men called "companies." After the date of discharge of the last of the volunteers, no staff or other officers, except quartermasters and commissaries, have been reported for pay; and after said time the commissaries and quartermasters have been allowed, with their clerks, three months additional to make out and close their accounts. Quartermasters and commissaries, where they appear to have been actually doing duty and to have rendered accounts, have been recognized. The nature of the service in a sparsely settled country is presumed to have required the number actually on duty. Some of them have, however, been reduced in rank and, of course, as to pay, while a few others who seem to have performed no duty, and rendered no returns, have been stricken off entirely. In these latter cases the duties appear to have been discharged by the captains of the companies, and the returns rendered by them; they have therefore been allowed the additional compensation of \$20 per month for the performance of such duties. On many of the rolls the soldiers are certified to have performed extra duty, in the erection of block-houses and other continuous labor, for a period exceeding ten days, and also to have been entitled to mileage from their homes to places of muster into service, and from places of discharge home, for which no allowance has been reported by the commissioners. In this report, assimilating them to volunteers regularly

in the service, under the act of 1836, before referred to, both descriptions of allowance have been made according to the established rates. Officers entitled to "commutation of rations" are treated in all cases as having received one ration *in kind*, as for example: A captain is entitled to four rations per day; he is treated as having received one in kind, and allowed a money commutation for the other three, and so on with the rest. No allowance for officers' servants, or horses beyond the number each was entitled to keep, have been made.

On the rolls are noted "stoppages," consisting of clothing, &c., issued to the volunteers and charged to them, to be deducted from their pay. The articles issued, and the prices thereof, are not stated in detail. It is presumed they were charged to the volunteers at or about the prices agreed to be paid by the purchasing officers. The rate of pay being materially reduced by the terms of the resolution, and the prices charged for the clothing being on a scale corresponding with everything else, which scale, for reasons to be set forth more fully hereafter, was to some extent artificial, it would seem but fair and reasonable that the prices of clothing should be reduced to what might be supposed the actual cash value. It being impossible to fix specific prices for the articles of clothing purchased, or to determine what description of articles was issued to each individual and constituted the stoppage against his pay, I concluded to allow an average deduction from these stoppages of thirty-three per cent. on the amount with which he was charged. The balance remaining after this deduction was estopped against his pay, the same as if the amount had been paid him in cash. It was in fact so much *advanced* on account of his services—not in cash, but in clothing, and has been so treated by the purchasing officers as well as the commissioners. There is an allowance of three dollars and eighty-six cents a month for cavalry, and three dollars and sixty-seven cents for infantry, made for *clothing* to soldiers in the regular service, in addition to their pay proper. This allowance has been included in the rates for monthly pay, and the volunteers have all had the benefit of it in the calculations of amounts due them for pay under the resolution.

Applying army rates to the rolls as presented by the commissioners, the amounts found due to officers and soldiers for pay proper, use and risk of horses, commutation for clothing, &c., after deducting the stoppages, are as follows:

On Oregon rolls.....	\$363,947 03
On Washington rolls.....	158,332 70
Total.....	<u>521,379 73</u>

For particulars as to rates of pay, amount due each company, &c., see tabular statements appended to this report.

The third clause of the resolution is as follows:

3d. "No person either in the military or in the civil service of the United States or of said Territories shall be paid for his services in more than one employment or capacity for the same period of time,

and all such double or triple allowances for pay as appears in said accounts shall be rejected."

In my letters of inquiry addressed to the governor of Oregon and acting governor of Washington, I requested each of them to furnish me with "the names of all officers and persons in the civil service of said Territory who were engaged in said volunteer service, specifying in each case the position held by such person in the civil service, with the salary or emoluments attached thereto, and the capacity in which such persons were employed or served in said volunteer service."

The governor of Oregon, in his reply to this branch of my inquiries, says: "I do not recollect, in looking over the rolls, of any officers or persons in the civil service of the Territory who were at the same time engaged in the volunteer service, except in the case of Assistant Quartermaster General John McCracken, who I believe was at that time holding a commission as United States marshal of the Territory. The civil office was a source of no profit to him, as the salary was nominal, and the duties were performed mostly by deputies, who received all he made by way of emoluments."

From the acting governor of Washington, as before stated, no reply has been received.

I also addressed letters to the Secretaries of the Treasury and Interior Departments, the Postmaster and Attorney General, requesting the names of all persons whatever that held any appointment in said Territories, by or through their respective departments, to which a pecuniary compensation was attached from the 1st day of October, 1855, to the 31st of December, 1856; the capacity or employment and the amount of compensation of each, and from each of these departments full lists were furnished as requested.

In Oregon the double payments in consequence of claims for services alleged to have been rendered in different capacities at the same time amount to \$28,733 57, and this amount of claims has been disallowed under the operation of this branch of the resolution. These claims were principally for services reported to have been rendered by persons who were at the same time borne on the rolls of companies and reported for pay as employés. In all such cases the pay was allowed for the military service, as shown on the roll, and the service claimed to have been rendered in the other capacity, as mechanic, teamster, packer, &c., was disallowed. In Washington Territory the disallowances in consequence of persons being reported for pay in more than one capacity amounted to \$29,952 59. There were also claims for services of persons who were employed and paid in the "civil service" for the same period, amounting to \$20,224 08, which were disallowed. Total disallowances under this clause of the resolution, \$78,910 24. These disallowances, in consequence of the claimants having been engaged in the "civil service," have been confined to such officers or persons as were in receipt of an annual salary, or a monthly or per diem compensation for the period in question. It has not applied to persons acting in the capacity of postmasters, or holding other positions of such character.

The fourth clause of the resolution is as follows:

4th. "That in auditing the claims for supplies, transportation, and

other services incurred for the maintenance of said volunteers, he is directed to have a due regard to the number of said troops, to their period of service, and to the prices current in the country at the time, and not to report said service beyond the time actually engaged therein, nor to recognize supplies beyond a reasonable approximation to the proportions and descriptions authorized by existing laws and regulations for such troops, taking into consideration the nature and peculiarities of the service."

The aggregate amount of the claims for supplies, transportation, property furnished, employes of various descriptions, and other liabilities incurred in the maintenance of said volunteers, as reported by the commissioners, and exclusive of amounts reported for pay proper of volunteers, and for use and risk of their horses, was as follows :

Oregon.....	\$3,040,344 80
Washington	961,882 39
	<hr/>
	4,002,227 19
To which add excess of account of Quartermaster General Drew, not embraced in their first report, but set down at \$333,600, as an "approximate estimate," afterwards reported at \$413,632 58. Excess.....	80,032 58
	<hr/>
Total.....	4,082,259 77
	<hr/>

The papers comprising these claims consist principally of rolls of employes, in various capacities, such as clerks, agents, teamsters, herders, packers, mechanics, &c., and accounts, vouchers, &c., for articles of property and supplies purchased or hired and services rendered, all of which are prepared in due and proper form. As stated in my former report, "their authority rests almost solely on the certificates of officers, original papers being furnished in but very few instances. The accounts of many of the officers, as will be seen, are certified by the quartermaster and commissary generals as being correct and just, according to original reports and certificates of such officers, and stated to be on file in their offices. The evidence of indebtedness went before the commissioners generally on report of the quartermaster and commissary generals. Whether or not the expenses were incurred necessarily, or the property expended in a proper manner by the subordinates, whether they were, in fact, wholly incurred or were partly constructive or simulated, could only be determined by the commissioners. It may not be doubted that the quartermaster and commissary general reported to them the true state of subordinate accounts as received by them. Yet there is nothing among the papers to test their representations, and certainly nothing by which to ascertain whether the subordinates did or did not make faithful returns. It is to be presumed that the commissioners were satisfied on these points, for they approved everything, only reducing rates, and no reasons were given amongst the papers for even that."

The commissioners in their report detail their mode of action as follows :

"In examining into the amount of expenses necessarily incurred for the maintenance of these volunteer forces, the commission deemed it proper, under the authority contained in the order organizing the board, to visit extensively both Territories, with a view of being informed fully of the nature and extent of the late Indian hostilities, the means employed for their suppression, the rates of labor, the prices current of property furnished the same, and the facilities and expense of transportation.

"The officers of the staff departments of the late volunteer service were visited, and the mode of doing business and the integrity of the accounts inquired into. Irregularities and imperfections were, of course, to be found, but to a less extent than might have been anticipated.

"The commission, on pursuing its inquiries into the character and extent of such liabilities, first took up the vouchers and examined each in detail with reference to—1st, its being genuine and sufficiently authenticated; 2d, the kind of property or services embraced, whether or not proper or necessary, under the circumstances, for military purposes to which devoted; and 3d, the rate of compensation allowed or contracted for.

"Frequent conferences were had with officers and agents who originated these vouchers, and with the parties claimant, in all cases admitting of doubt as to the regularity and integrity of the claims, and, when necessary, the sworn statement of disinterested persons have been taken.

"Such claims and items in any claim as were based upon the furnishing of property or labor not necessary or proper for the maintenance of the volunteer forces, have been rejected.

"In passing upon the rates of compensation and allowances, the commission took into consideration the various market prices of the different sections of country embraced in the field of operations during the late Indian war, and established, on the statements and testimony of the most competent witnesses, carefully adjusted prices current of the several local markets. With these rates as a guide, each voucher was examined with reference to the sums therein allowed for the property or service described. In all cases where there existed established rates for particular kinds of property in a district, and the rates in the voucher were excessive, a deduction was recommended and endorsed thereon. In cases where rates were not excessive, the voucher was endorsed 'approved.'

"Many of the claims were for kinds of property which could not admit of action upon any fixed basis, in which cases particular inquiries have been made in adjusting the amount allowed."

Pursuing my investigations in the same order, the first inquiry in taking up a claim would be as to "its being genuine and sufficiently authenticated." On this point I have already remarked that it is next to impossible for me to distinguish spurious or simulated claims, if there be any such, from those that are genuine. They all rest on the same basis and bear the same evidence of authenticity—the certificates of the proper officers and the approval of the commissioners. Even if I had doubts as to the integrity of a claim, in the present

condition of the papers, and with the information in my possession, I could not demonstrate that it was false or fabricated. The usual tests applied in the examination of accounts of disbursing officers of the regular army cannot be resorted to in these accounts: first, because the original papers are not furnished, but copies in nearly all cases; and secondly, the property accounts rendered by regular officers show the application to the public service by proper issues according to regulations, or other expenditures, whilst these officers in many cases render no property accounts at all, and in most cases those rendered are unsatisfactory, and fail to show the application of the property to the service. In many cases large quantities of property, supplies, &c., are turned over, in bulk, to captains of companies and other officers, who render no accounts; and it is impossible to tell what actually became of such property, or in what manner it was disposed of.

The commissioners, in their report on this point, say:

"The authorities of the Territory of Washington have not been able to present, in any regular or tabular form, satisfactory accounts of the disbursement or use of such public property as was actually expended in the public service. In the absence of which, the commission, in addition to the personal examination of the board in the premises, has required sworn statements of such officers, chief and subordinate, as were charged during the service with the same, touching the disposition of such property.

"In the Territory of Oregon this department of their accounts is fuller and more regular in form, as far as the accounting in this particular extends. Authentic data, however, exist upon which reports accounting for all used and expended in the public service can be made and furnished at an early day, which, on the advice of the commission, will be done. In the meantime the Territory stands chargeable therewith."

The "sworn statements" and "testimony" referred to by the commissioners as having been taken by them in cases admitting of doubt as to the regularity and integrity of the claims, and on which they established "prices current," not having been transmitted to the department with the other papers pertaining to the claims, but having been retained by the commissioners, on the 14th March I addressed the Secretary of the Treasury, setting forth the facts, and requesting that an order be obtained directing the commissioners to transmit all such evidence, documents, &c., relating to said claims, as had been retained by them, to me, which order was promptly given by the Secretary of War. Copies of my letter and the order of the Secretary of War endorsed thereon were immediately transmitted to each of the commissioners.

Captain R. Ingalls, United States army, in his reply, under date of August 5, says:

"The commission retained no papers or proofs which are of an official character. I hold here only a journal of the sessions of the commission in brief, which contains copies of letters and reports, minutes of adjournments and meetings. There is nothing of the character you require in my possession. The sworn statements referred to in

the report of the commission, going to justify the use and expenditure of public property in Washington Territory, were forwarded with the other papers of the commission; you have the original now in your office. As to the *prices current* established by the commission for the principal points in both territories where supplies were mainly purchased, I have to say that they were arranged and arrived at, as stated in the report, upon the 'statements and testimony of the most competent witnesses.' The statements referred to consisted of written communications from the most reliable merchants and business men of standing living at the various localities in the two Territories, and of as disinterested a character as possible; but being of an informal nature, and forming no legitimate part of the necessary record, were not preserved. The testimony taken by the commission on the rates to be allowed for property, services, &c., was oral, and from witnesses brought before the commission in person."

In my former report I suggested that the prices allowed by the commissioners for property, labor, and supplies, seemed to be very high, and, from a slight examination of the accounts of disbursing officers of the United States, stationed in these Territories, were believed to be above what had been paid for similar descriptions of property or labor for the United States service. It was with special reference to this branch of the subject that I desired the "statements and testimony of the most competent witnesses," who, the commissioners stated, had been before them, and from which evidence, aided by their own personal knowledge, they stated they had prepared the "*prices current*" by which they were guided in fixing the prices to be allowed on the different descriptions of claims. It is greatly to be regretted that these statements were of such "an informal nature" as to be considered by the commissioners as "forming no legitimate part of the necessary record," and therefore "were not preserved" by them.

With a view also of eliciting further information, I addressed letters of inquiry to prominent individuals of the civil and military service of the United States, as well as of the Territories of Oregon and Washington, who resided or had been there during the period covered by the hostilities, requesting all the information in their possession on each of the branches of expenditure embraced in the claims and specified in the resolution. In all these letters information was requested with special reference to the following points:

1st. "The prevailing prices *for cash*, during the last quarter of the year 1855 and the first and second quarters, respectively, of the year 1856, of leading articles of supplies, property, &c., such as horses, mules, oxen, hay, oats, beef, pork, flour, potatoes, sugar, and such other articles as were purchased for the use of the service in the localities in which you were situated, or had the means of knowing from personal knowledge."

2d. "The difference, if any, in the prices of such articles of property, supplies, merchandise, &c., as were purchased for the volunteer service, or the compensation of persons for services rendered in various capacities in connexion therewith, as paid for or agreed to be paid for in what is termed '*scrip*,' or certificates of indebtedness; and the prices at which such property, supplies, labor, &c., could have been obtained at the time, if paid for *in cash*."

And in a portion of the letters, viz: those addressed to the civil officers of the Territory, another point of inquiry was added:

3d. "The rate of discount, if any, at which said 'scrip' or certificates of indebtedness sold or passed from hand to hand in the transaction of business during said period; also whether, in consequence of the clause inserted in said 'scrip' or certificates that payment would only be made 'whenever the Congress of the United States shall, by appropriation, provide for the payment thereof,' a higher scale of prices did not prevail in the purchase of property, supplies, &c., and in the compensation for services, than would have prevailed had payment been made at the time in cash."

To each of the persons addressed, I transmitted a copy of the resolution, and of my former report, and requested, in addition to that already specified, "any information in your possession, with reference to branches of the resolution of the House, other than those before referred to, that would throw light upon the subject, or aid me in arriving at correct conclusions relative thereto; my object in addressing you being to obtain all the information available on the subject."

The following-named persons, who are, or have been, connected with the civil service in those Territories, and, from their position, were presumed to be somewhat acquainted with the matters referred to, were amongst those addressed, viz: Hon. J. Whittaker, governor of Oregon; Hon. Charles H. Mason, acting governor of Washington; A. J. Thayer, esq., district attorney; E. Grary, esq., superintendent of Indian affairs; Joel Palmer, esq., and J. W. Nesmith, esq., late superintendents of Indian affairs, Oregon; E. Lander, chief justice; F. A. Chenoneth, associate justice, and J. S. Van Cleave, district attorney, Washington. From the governor of Oregon a reply has been received. Mr. Van Cleave, the district attorney for Washington, acknowledged the receipt of my letter, but stated that he "resided in a part of the Territory remote from the seat of war, from which no supplies were drawn, and but few volunteers raised," and, consequently, was unable to furnish any information. Mr. Grary, superintendent of Indian affairs, Oregon, replied, under date of 22d July last, that he would give "early and full attention to the subject," but nothing further has been heard from him. From the others, no reply whatever has been received, except from Gov. Mason, as before stated. Affidavits of various persons accompanied the letters of the governor of Oregon, and will be found with the papers accompanying this report. They are, of course, all *ex parte*, and are in nearly, if not quite all cases, of persons interested as claimants for services rendered, or property or supplies furnished, during the hostilities. The governor certifies that he is personally acquainted with nearly all of the persons, and that they are "men of character and integrity, and whose business transactions at the time well qualified them to know the value of property."

I have had great difficulty in satisfactorily executing this branch of the resolution. As has already been seen, the circumstances attending this service, in each of those Territories, were peculiar, and to some extent artificial. The civil authorities of the Territories considered it their duty to call out volunteers on their own responsibility,

and independent of the regular service. So far as appears, no authority was given at any time during the progress of these hostilities by the Executive of the general government, nor were the services of the volunteers recognized by it. Consequently, there was no provision for their maintenance in the field, either by issues of provisions or supplies of any description, out of appropriations made for the army of the United States. They were, therefore, thrown on their own resources. Being destitute of money with which to prosecute the hostilities, it became necessary to resort to expedients to defray expenses incurred and liabilities contracted. On this point, the commissioners say :

“For the purpose of furnishing the troops with quartermaster’s, commissary’s, and medical supplies, as well as the means of transportation, the officers and agents of the several staff departments of the late volunteer service made such purchases of property and employed such labor as was deemed necessary, and was required by the proper authorities. Such purchases were made, and such labor was performed, on trust ; the faith of the Territories being pledged to the payment of liabilities arising therefrom.

“Certificates of purchase, and of services rendered, were issued generally in duplicate, one of which was held by the claimant and the other retained by the officer or agent. These certificates generally contained a statement of character, and the quality of the property purchased, or the kind of services rendered, and the rates and amount agreed to be paid for the same, being authenticated in various forms, according to the manner of doing business in the different offices of the departments in the two Territories. These retained duplicates, as vouchers, have formed the basis of the exhibits made by the Territories of their total liabilities incurred for labor furnished to the military service.”

It is not at all surprising that, under such circumstances, in a new and sparsely-settled country, a general state of alarm prevailing, and uncertainty existing as to when payment of liabilities thus incurred might reasonably be expected, prices should be demanded for everything required, much higher than would otherwise have been asked. Indeed, this would seem to be a necessary consequence of such a state of facts. But it does not appear in my investigation that even “the faith of the Territories” was “pledged to the payment of liabilities” thus incurred, as stated by the commissioners. On the contrary, the certificates, or “scrip,” appears, in most cases that have fallen under my observation, to have contained a clause that the amounts represented to be due would be payable *when the Congress of the United States should appropriate the money* ; thus relieving the Territory from liability to payment, and compelling the holder to look for his reimbursement to another authority, and that even based on a remote and uncertain contingency. In general order No. 1, dated 15th October, 1855, the assistant quartermaster general was directed, “by order of the governor,” to purchase “1,000 horses and mules, 400 saddles and bridles, 100 pack saddles and rigging, 300 guns,” &c. ; and of clothing and other articles, “1,500 heavy blankets, 1,000 heavy flannel shirts, 1,000 pairs pants, 1,000 pairs shoes, 1,000 pairs socks,” &c.,

"for the use of the troops called into service by proclamation of the governor of Oregon." "Such articles to be approved and accepted by yourself, and upon the condition that the payment for the same will be made from appropriations made by the Congress of the United States, to be applied to defraying the expenses of the campaign, under said proclamation."

It is presumed it was the general understanding that all liabilities incurred during the prosecution of the hostilities were to be paid only when an appropriation therefor should be made *by Congress*. This, I have no doubt, was the case in both Territories. These certificates issued, called "*scrip*," in the course of time passed from hand to hand, by sale or in "barter trade," forming a sort of circulating medium; and the amount thus thrown out being large, and prospects of payment uncertain, of course depreciated in value. Thus the depreciated currency, so to call it, in which the people were paid for their property and services, necessarily enhanced, in an inverse ratio, the prices at which they were willing to part with their property in exchange for it. As a standard of money, its value was merely nominal, subject to constant fluctuation, but always below par.

On this point the governor of Oregon, in his letter, says:

"You wish to know whether 'prices for cash' and scrip rates of purchase did not differ from each other during the same current period of the war.

"There was in many instances a difference, and in some instances considerable difference. Such, however, arose from the same cause, or much the same cause, as the difference of prices in like transactions in the Indian department and in the regular army.

"In common with the people of the other States, our people generally make some difference in their business transactions between dealing for *cash* and dealing on *time*. There is nothing, however, in this particular, or any other, that I am aware of, which should vitiate or vary the allowance of the 'commission' in the premises.

"You wish to know what rate of discount, if any, at which the scrip sold during the war. At the commencement of the war it sold at par in barter trade, as far as there were any transactions. There was little or no speculating or purchasing for *cash*. Near the close of the war scrip depreciated in the hands of the holders, according to the belief or disbelief that General Wool and others would be able to defeat or delay the payment. The claims are still largely held by original owners, and they have, at this time, no market value, our people not being able to determine whether the government will ever pay; therefore, there are no transactions in scrip."

General Wool, on the same point, says that scrip was sold "as low as ten, fifteen, seventeen, eighteen, twenty, and twenty-five cents on the dollar. Some was sold for the rent of buildings, at the Dalles, for thirty-seven and a half cents on the dollar, which the owner, I believe, considered ample compensation. One person informed me that he had purchased sixty thousand dollars (\$60,000) of the scrip at seventeen cents on the dollar. He thought the whole amount sold would not exceed the average of twenty or twenty-five cents on the dollar."

Lieutenant Kantz says: "The credit system unquestionably advanced

the price of all articles of supply beyond the cash prices of the country. Many good men gave their produce at cash prices, but the amount was greatly insufficient to supply the wants of the volunteers, and the balance necessary had to be obtained from sharp traders, at whatever price they chose to demand." And again: "What the difference was between these prices and those paid in scrip I have no means of knowing. I only know that the prices increased as the war continued, and when the difference in the prices was alluded to, it was remarked that some time would elapse before the scrip would be paid, and prices were charged accordingly."

Captain Cram says: "As soon as it (the scrip) began to be issued its value began to fall below its nominal value, as compared with money, and of course all articles paid for in scrip ascended in price in the same proportion.

"It was not long after a large amount had been issued before it fell to thirty-seven and a half cents on the dollar; and by the time the war was over, and before, indeed, an agent told me he had several thousand dollars to sell for twelve and a half cents, in San Francisco, with which he was endeavoring to purchase supplies for the volunteers who were to go into the field in the summer of 1856. As near as I could estimate, the average value of the scrip, as it passed from the hands of those to whom it was issued until it became lodged in the hands of the speculators, was not over thirty cents on the dollar. Others placed it at eighteen and three-quarter cents; but this would be more correct as the average during the times of the latter half of the issues."

Lieutenant John Withers says: "As a general thing, during the disturbances in Oregon and Washington Territories, purchases were made by myself and other disbursing officers of the regular army, without cash, but on the faith of the government, for one-half of what was paid in scrip by the volunteer agents."

Lieutenant E. J. Harvie says: "With regard to the relative value of cash and scrip, I can say that labor, materials, provisions, or any purchasable commodity, cost twice as much in scrip as it did in cash; or, in general terms, one dollar of the latter was worth two dollars of the former."

I do not think it necessary to multiply evidence on this point. It is satisfactorily shown that the discount on the scrip, whenever put on the market, was heavy; the rate, no doubt, was governed by a variety of circumstances, such as the necessities of the holders, and other contingencies. Extreme cases have, no doubt, been cited; and it is quite possible that a considerable portion of the scrip may be in the hands of the original holders. Such as were not compelled to sell, and had confidence in ultimately obtaining better rates, or full payment, would hold on as long as possible rather than submit to such heavy discounts. Still, the fact of such sales being made would, to a great extent, govern all owners of property and merchandise in fixing the rates of such property, when put into the service and scrip taken in exchange therefor.

As was to be expected, the prices of various descriptions of property, merchandise, labor, and supplies, as given by those from whom

I have received letters on the subject, differ in different localities, and even in the same locality. In portions of the country where there were no regularly established markets prices would, of course, be irregular. In all markets prices are subject to fluctuation, according to supply and demand, and, at the same time and place, vary in the same description of articles, according to quality, as well as other considerations. There were certain points in these Territories at which purchasing officers of the regular army were stationed, who purchased supplies, property, &c., for the regular troops, and the accounts of all these officers have been examined and detailed abstracts carefully prepared of the prices paid by them at these points during the period covered by the hostilities. These abstracts, with dates of purchase, by whom made, the description of property purchased, or services rendered, prices paid, and such other matters in detail as could be extracted from the accounts in this form, will be found with the other documents accompanying this report. It may be safely relied on, I think, that so far as these purchases and payments by regular officers appear to have been made, at the various points and localities where they were stationed, they represent the *full* market value of the articles of property or merchandise purchased, as well as of the labor employed by them.

United States quartermasters and commissaries usually purchase only articles of the best quality to be procured, and are not believed to be in the habit of higgling about the price, or, as a general thing, to make purchases below other cash buyers at the same time and place. It is also to be remarked that several of these officers whose accounts were examined and made the largest purchases were themselves out of money, their expenditures having been increased beyond the funds provided them, in consequence of the hostilities, and even they were compelled to purchase on credit and issue "certificates of indebtedness," payable as soon as remittances could be made to them. Such was the case with Captain John Withers, stationed at Fort Vancouver, Washington Territory, and also of Captain R. Ingalls, who succeeded him at the same place, as well as of Captain Thomas Jordan, stationed at Fort Dalles, Oregon, and Lieutenant C. McKeever, stationed at Fort Steilacoom, Washington Territory.

With these general remarks, I pass to consider the items of expenditure more in detail. The principal items embraced in these accounts are for purchases of property, horses, mules, oxen, and forage therefor, such as hay, oats, wheat, barley, &c.; transportation of property and supplies; persons hired in various capacities, as clerks, agents, mechanics, teamsters, packers, herders, laborers, &c.; animals hired, such as horses, mules and oxen; meals furnished to soldiers and employés; flour, beef, pork, coffee, sugar, with various other miscellaneous items of expenditure.

In passing upon these accounts, my first effort was to inquire whether some general and uniform rate of prices could not be applied to some of these items of expenditure; thus simplifying the accounts and producing uniformity. In certain cases I found that the commission had applied uniform rates to certain descriptions of labor and

services; and in such cases I had no difficulty, only reducing rates where it was considered proper to do so.

Hire of animals.—For hire of horses and mules, two, three, and four dollars per day were the prices allowed by the commissioners—usually the latter. One instance has come under my notice, of a horse hired for packing and kept in service forty-one days, at one dollar per day; and in the account of Joseph W. Drew, quartermaster general, two dollars per day was allowed for horses, and four dollars for mules. These animals, it is understood, were generally employed in packing and transportation purposes; the service was continuous, and in some cases for long periods, running as long as three, four, five, and six months. One case occurs, to which my special attention was directed, and referred to in my former report, where one firm appeared to have had twenty horses and mules in continuous service from November 22, 1855, till June 17, 1856—206 days; and one horse from December 12, 1855, till the same time—189 days; making 4,200 days' service for which four dollars per day was allowed, amounting to \$16,800, or at the rate of \$800 per animal. This price, considering the description of horses believed to have been engaged in that kind of service, the fact that they were generally employed for long periods, during all which time they were foraged and equipped by the government, and frequently, as would seem from the accounts for pasturage, for considerable periods not actually engaged in service, seemed to me most exorbitant. The ordinary rates for hire of horses, from persons who are engaged in that business, for short periods, and already equipped either for riding or driving, would not seem to afford a true criterion by which to fix compensation for horses hired and kept for long periods, as they were. I infer, from what information I have been able to gather, that the horses hired for *packing* were generally of the class styled "Indian," which constitutes a large proportion of the whole number in the country, and are about as useful, perhaps, for that purpose as any other. The value of this kind of horses, as given by the various persons from whom I have received information, and as appears from the accounts of the regular officers, is variously estimated from \$30 to \$100. Mules range from \$125 to \$200. I have, therefore, allowed one dollar per day for horses, and one dollar and twenty-five cents for mules hired. This price, it appeared to me, would be sufficiently remunerative, and as near an approximation to actual cash prices as could be made under the circumstances, considering the character of the service, that the animals were equipped at the public expense, and much of the time, doubtless, not actively employed.

Meals furnished.—Many accounts for meals furnished to soldiers, clerks, employés, &c., are allowed by the commissioners almost uniformly at the rate of one dollar per meal. Among the affidavits furnished is that of N. G. Coleman, a hotel keeper in Lane county, Oregon, who says his "charges in cash for keeping travellers, man and horse, over night, were two dollars." A. Reefer, same county, in his affidavit, says: "boarding was worth two dollars per day and six dollars per week." I have found a few payments, in accounts of regular officers, for boarding at Portland, Oregon, at the rate of five

dollars and fifty cents per week. John W. Gaverney, in his affidavit, says he resided during the war in *Jackson county*, and that "board was worth from nine to twelve dollars per week." This locality was remarkable for the exceedingly high rates that prevailed for everything, as appears in the accounts and transactions had there. I have allowed, uniformly, for meals furnished fifty cents each. Where it appeared that the meals were to particular individuals, as boarders for a period of one week and longer, I have allowed six dollars per week.

Hire of persons.—For persons in service as laborers, herders, packers, teamsters, and other similar employments, the usual price allowed was four dollars per day, with subsistence and other allowances. The accounts of disbursing officers of the regular army vary somewhat, but two dollars per day is a fair average of the compensation paid for such services. It was the usual rate for common labor by the month. The affidavits furnished vary from fifty dollars per month to three dollars per day. I have allowed two dollars per day. Where, however, it has appeared that the person employed was a chief packer, or had the superintendence of others, as packers, teamsters, herders, or as a spy or guide, I have allowed four dollars per day.

Mechanics, clerks, agents, &c.—The prices paid by regular officers for mechanics, such as carpenters, blacksmiths, saddlers, painters, &c., were from three to five dollars per day. I have taken the average and allowed four dollars per day for such services, including clerks, agents, and persons acting in similar capacities. These persons were allowed five, six, eight, and, in some cases, as high as ten dollars per day. To each quartermaster general and commissary general and assistants I have allowed one chief clerk, at five dollars per day.

Shoeing horses.—Usual price allowed by the commissioners, two dollars per shoe. Elijah W. Rhea, a blacksmith in *Lane county*, Oregon, testifies that "the price for shoeing a horse was four dollars cash." W. N. Luckey, farmer and blacksmith, puts the price of shoeing horses at four dollars and fifty cents each. I have found only a few small payments for shoeing horses in accounts of regular officers: one at *Fort Lane*, for setting shoes, at one dollar and fifty cents each; one at *Fort Oxford*, at one dollar and one dollar and twenty-five cents; and another at *Fort Dalles*, at fifty cents each. They were isolated cases and of small amounts. I have allowed one dollar per shoe, or four dollars per animal; for setting shoes, fifty cents. This approximates very nearly the amount stated in the affidavits, and, compared with the prices of labor, &c., would seem to be about fair.

Horses and mules purchased by quartermasters.—This is one of the heaviest items of expenditure next to the pay of volunteers. It is proper to state here that the value of the horses on which the volunteers were mounted does not appear in these accounts. They were generally mounted on horses furnished by themselves, and for the use and risk of which they were allowed two dollars per day during their period of service. A valuation was fixed on the horses, as appears by endorsements on the rolls, and in cases where the horses were lost in service the value was carried out and added to the amount due for pay; but by whom this valuation was made does not appear. It ap-

pears that, of the Oregon volunteers, 3,860 horses are entered as private horses, owned by the soldiers, and 466 furnished by the Territory. This latter number is embraced, of course, in those purchased by the quartermasters. The total number of horses purchased for the Oregon service, as appears from the accounts of the quartermasters, is 1,697, at prices ranging from \$80 to \$400, the general average being about \$265 each. Of mules, 746 were purchased, at from \$175 to \$400, averaging about \$300 each. In Washington Territory the total number of horses purchased is 630, at prices ranging from \$80 to \$400, averaging about \$275; and of mules 26, at from \$200 to \$400, averaging about \$300. These horses and mules, with the exception of the small proportion of horses furnished to volunteers, it is supposed, were used principally for transportation and other purposes connected with the maintenance and supply of the volunteers in the service.

The purchases made for the use of the regular service, during the same period, as appears by abstracts hereto appended, are as follows:

At *Fort Vancouver*, Washington Territory, Lieutenant John Withers purchased, during the last quarter of 1855, and first quarter 1856, 111, horses at an average price of \$124 each. Of these, 27 are described as "American horses," at prices ranging from \$137 50 to \$200; four are described as "half-breeds," costing \$125 each; and 80, not described, at prices ranging from \$50 to \$125 each. Lieutenant Withers also purchased 53 mules, at prices ranging from \$100 to \$200—average price \$159 each. Lieutenant Withers, in his letter to me, says: "The horses purchased were the best that could be procured at that time, and some of them were the finest horses in the country. They were purchased in lots, so as to keep the average price below \$200; some were of course not of the first quality. They were accordingly designated in my descriptive remarks as "Spanish," "American," &c.

Captain R. Ingalls succeeded Lieutenant Withers, and he appears to have purchased in the second quarter of 1856 six horses, at \$130 to \$160. Five of the horses are described as "American," at \$160 each. He also purchased 22 mules, at \$130 62 to \$200, 19 of them averaging \$130 62 each; two at \$175; and one at \$200.

At *Fort Steilacoom*, Washington Territory, Lieutenant J. Nugen purchased, during the last quarter of 1855, and January, 1856, 43 horses, at the following prices: one at \$42 50; one at \$50; seven at \$60; six at \$65; 21 at \$70; two at \$75; one at \$80; one at \$100; one at \$150; one at \$200; one at \$250; general average, \$77 each.

At the same place, in February, 1856, Lieutenant C. McKeever purchased three horses at \$125 each, and one horse at \$175. He also purchased two mules at \$160 each.

At the same place, Lieutenant A. V. Kantz paid for seven horses purchased by Lieutenant McKeever, as follows: one at \$50; two at \$60; one at \$75; one at \$150; and two at \$200. He also paid for two mules purchased by Lieutenant McKeever at \$175 each. With reference to these purchases made by Lieutenant McKeever, he says in his letter: "They will not, however, give you a correct idea of the lowest cash prices prevailing at that time in the vicinity of Fort

Steilacoom, as nearly all my purchases were made *on credit*," &c. Lieutenant E. J. Harris says: "good Indian horses could be bought for \$25 to \$35 each."

At *Fort Dalles*, Oregon, Captain Thomas Jordan purchased, in the second quarter of 1856, four horses at \$50 each, and one "large American horse" at \$150.

In the fourth quarter of 1855 Lieutenant R. McFeely purchased 76 horses for the "Zakima Expedition," as follows: four at \$40; six at \$45; 17 at \$50; 12 at \$55; 17 at \$60; six at \$65; three at \$70; three at \$75; and eight at \$80; general average \$58 each.

Respecting the quality of horses purchased by Lieutenant McFeely, as above, Lieutenant B. D. Forsythe, in his letter, says: "These horses were of the class styled 'Indian,' and constitute about nine-tenths of the whole number in the country. They were fully equal, if not superior, to those used by the volunteers for packing, and, with a few exceptions, not inferior to those used for riding purposes. I may add here that I observed two companies of mounted volunteers to which these remarks in their full extent ought not to apply, viz: Captains Hembree's and Wilson's. These companies struck me as being the best mounted of any in the volunteer service, and contained some fine American horses."*

It appears that of Captain Wilson's company but ten horses were owned by the soldiers, one of them being the captain of the company. Their horses are valued at \$70 to \$200, averaging \$138 each. The horse owned by the captain, at \$200. Captain Hembree's company, however, was mounted on horses furnished by the volunteers; the prices were generally from \$100 to \$250, averaging \$180 each. Some run down as low as \$80, and one as high as \$450. The company was a large one, numbering 129 men.

This average is much *below* that allowed for horses generally, and, considering that these companies are referred to by Lieutenant Forsythe as being "*the best mounted of any in the service*," and as having contained "some fine American horses," it would seem very extraordinary.

At *Fort Lane*, Oregon, Lieutenant N. B. Sweitzer purchased, in the first quarter of 1856, one mule at \$160, and one at \$225.

The foregoing embraces all the purchases that I have been able to find in the accounts of officers purchasing for the regular service during the period mentioned.

Lieutenant A. V. Kantz, in his letter speaking of the prices of horses on Puget's Sound, Washington Territory, says: "Many horses were purchased, ranging in prices from \$50 to \$200. Two of the best 'American horses' in the country were purchased at the last-mentioned price. The average price of the common horses of the country, and such as were mostly in use by the volunteers on Puget's Sound, was from \$70 to \$80. In October, 1855, twenty-one horses were purchased of William F. Folmer, at \$75 each, and in February, 1856, nine more at the same price. In February, 1856, twenty horses were purchased of O. Cushman, at \$125 each. This difference of

* I have examined the valuation on the rolls of these two companies.

price was owing not so much to the difference in the quality of the horses as to the fact that they were purchased on credit by Cushman, who was authorized to procure them for the quartermaster's department. The highest price paid for mules was \$175; the lowest \$119."

Captain T. J. Cram, in his letter, says: "In the last quarter of 1855 and first and second quarters of 1856, mules, I have no doubt, could have been purchased in the localities of the fitting out of the volunteers for \$125 each. A horse and mule dealer sought, through me, the opportunity of furnishing good working mules, as he said, at that price, and horses from \$80 to \$125, suitable for military service. I asked this dealer where he would obtain the animals. His reply was that he could pick up any number that might be required in Oregon, and that if he could obtain the contract for furnishing them, he could make a very handsome profit out of it at those prices. This was at Portland, Oregon, where he said he would deliver the animals. Subsequently I was a passenger, returning from one of the fields of war, in company with a large number of mounted volunteers. I examined their horses, and priced several of as good quality as any in the service. Their prices ranged from \$70 to \$100, and these, they informed me, were the cash values when they entered the service. This was on the Columbia river, in November, 1855. I knew of one case, not of the above-mentioned companies, however, in which a volunteer officer told me he paid \$150 for an extraordinarily good horse. I saw this animal and considered it worth the money; it was a fine American mare. This was the highest price I heard as having been paid in hard money, during the whole time of the wars in question, for military use."

Lieutenant E. J. Harvie, writing from Fort Steilacoom, Washington Territory, says: "Good *American* horses cannot now be purchased in this Territory for less than from \$200 to \$300 each. Their value is about the same now as it was during the spring of 1856; at least I am so informed by the old settlers in this country. I did not see a single *American* horse in possession of the volunteers (either for riding or transportation purposes) during the time referred to above, and from all I could learn during my sojourn at Camp (now Fort) Cascades, I have reason to believe that half-breeds and Indian ponies were used almost exclusively by them. I cannot say in what proportion these animals were used by the volunteers, but most of those whom I happened to see pass Fort Cascades, on their way to Walla-Walla, were mounted upon half-breeds."

The governor of Oregon, in his letter, put the cash price of horses, during the last quarter of 1855 and first quarter of 1856, at Eugene City, a central point in Oregon, at from \$100 to \$400. The prices stated in the affidavits of citizens of Lane county (extending still further south) are \$75 to \$200 for Indian, Spanish, and mixed breeds, and \$200 to \$400 for good to first class American horses. The committee under whose superintendence these affidavits were taken, in explaining some discrepancies in the Territory, say: "It will be remembered that our county is a large one, and the persons called to give evidence reside in different localities, considerably apart from each other. There is no regular market or place of business situated in

our midst or near us for such property as was sold into the service, consequently no regular price. Along the main thoroughfare, extending north and south, along which the main travel goes, drovers and traders have heretofore gathered supplies for the California market, and all such supplies as are enumerated in these statements bear a better price and find more ready sale than further back, in less frequented places; consequently it is to be expected, and could not otherwise be, than that men should have different views in the value of property, or that there should appear, in some of the evidence given, quite a discrepancy in the price of articles of the same kind."

I have endeavored to give due weight to the statements of these individuals. It will be observed that they generally make no difference between *cash* prices and *scrip* prices, but treat them as being pretty much the same, when speaking of the value of property. Notwithstanding, whenever they refer to the *salable value of the scrip*, they put it at *fifty to seventy-five cents on the dollar*. Now, I cannot overlook what seems to me a clearly established fact, that there was a material difference in such prices. This fact, too, is shown by the testimony of these persons themselves, in several transactions particularly referred to by them. For instance, Sigmond Rosenblatt, a merchant, in his affidavit, says: "Woollen blankets, such as were used in the service, were worth \$7 cash. The officers of the service forced me to turn into the service goods to the amount of \$500, consisting of blankets, coats, shirts, pants, &c. They allowed me in scrip ten or twelve dollars, I do not remember which, for blankets. I saw horses turned into the service for from \$150 to \$300 in scrip, that were worth nearly the same amount in cash." C. C. Croner, in his affidavit, says: "I turned into the service a pair of extra horses, with halters, for *six hundred and ninety dollars*. I knew of horses being sold for *two hundred and fifty dollars cash, about the same quality*. Such horses were sold at the close of the war for scrip, in some cases as high as *five hundred and thirty-five dollars*. I knew of one horse being sold at that price that had been put in at three hundred." Mr. Croner here admits that horses of about the same quality as his were sold at *two hundred and fifty dollars cash*, yet, with the addition only of two halters, he is allowed *three hundred and forty-five dollars each*.

The fact, as stated, that certain horses turned into service for scrip, at certain rates, were sold at the close of the war for much higher rates in scrip, is no doubt true, and can readily be accounted for on the theory that the scrip had depreciated as the war progressed. But these are only exceptional cases at any rate. It is abundantly shown that the large proportion of the horses, as well as other property finally sold at the close of the war, was at prices far below the cost prices, even in scrip, in consequence, doubtless, of diminished value from deterioration in service, as well as other considerations. Again: an examination of the rolls shows that towards the middle and close of the war horses owned by the volunteers were appraised at higher rates than at the beginning. The average value of the horses on which the first, second, and ninth regiments of Oregon volunteers were mounted in October, 1855, did not exceed \$175, yet those

remounted in January and March following, averaged nearly one-half higher. The same increased valuation appears in the purchases made by the quartermasters, and in a greater ratio. A. Zeeber, quartermaster at Portland, from November 11, 1855, till January 20, 1856, purchased 615 horses and 97 mules, making 712, at an average of \$160; and J. McCracken, who succeeded him at the same place, purchased 112 horses and 15 mules, at from \$170 to \$400 each, the average being about \$302 each, or an increase of about eighty-seven per cent. The explanation of this is found in the fact before stated, that as the scrip depreciated the prices advanced, not so much from the mere pressure of the demand, as the depreciation of the scrip. Thus, a horse valued at \$150 cash, if paid for in scrip worth only seventy-five cents on the dollar, would have to be rated at \$200; and if the scrip should depreciate to fifty cents on the dollar, he would then have to be rated at \$300, to be equivalent to \$150 cash. In like manner, a horse valued at \$225 in cash, should be rated at \$300 when paid for in scrip worth seventy-five cents on the dollar, and when it depreciated to fifty cents, he should then be rated at \$450. This, then, is the explanation for what otherwise is totally irreconcilable with known and admitted facts, and viewed in this light removes in some degree the appearances of an attempt at fraud, which, in the absence of such explanation, could not fail to be perceived nor permitted to pass unchallenged. This view is confirmed in the fact heretofore shown, that the regular officers at Fort Vancouver, but a few miles distant from Portland, were, during the same period of time, purchasing horses at a range of prices comparatively unaffected by these artificial circumstances, and much below those purchased for the volunteer service at any time. And, indeed, alongside of them, at the same place, Quartermaster Millard, of the Washington volunteer service, purchased 384 horses at one average price of \$282, and for which the average price allowed by the commissioners was \$274.

Starting, therefore, at Portland, the principal commercial point for a large portion of both Oregon and Washington Territories, at which place heavy purchases were made for the volunteer service of the former Territory, I have adopted the following range of prices as "the actual prices current at the time," and applied them to the purchases made there, viz: for horses believed to have been "American," I have allowed \$180 to \$240; for "Spanish and mixed breeds," \$100 to \$160; and for "Indian," \$50 to \$90. At Fort Vancouver large purchases were made for the Washington service, to which I have applied the same rates. This range of prices I have established as a basis to govern, as far as possible, purchases made in that whole region of country. I have seen nothing in any of the evidence furnished, or in any information I have been able to obtain, to indicate that in other localities, either northward or back towards the mountains, a higher scale of prices should prevail. On the contrary, the prices paid by regular officers, and statements in their letters, would indicate lower prices in the more remote localities. At Fort Dalles the prices paid were lower, and the same may be said of the purchases made at Fort Steilacoom.

In southern Oregon I have allowed an advance on these prices of

twenty dollars per animal. The purchases in that region were not large, but generally of higher-priced horses; the average, therefore, will be considerably increased. There were only about 130 horses purchased at points in Oregon south of Eugene city. I have not been able to find purchases of horses in these localities for the regular service; but lying southward as they are, and approximating the California line, I have predicated this advance on the representations of the governor, and the affidavits transmitted by him. The accounts of the quartermasters and commissaries there also show much higher rates than those further north. This is believed to be fairly attributable, in some degree, to actual enhanced value of certain descriptions of property; but in some of them, and especially at Jacksonville and Corvallis, a greater appearance of extravagance and improvidence throughout appear to have been manifested than in most of the others. It is probable that there may have been a few horses put into the service, which, from special considerations, were considered as worth more than even the maximum allowed by me. Such cases, however, are believed to be rare. The value of property, *as estimated by the owner*, is not a safe criterion by which to frame a scale of prices to apply to such large purchases as were made in these Territories, when so many motives and causes were operating to increase valuations. Moreover, it is believed that the large proportion of the horses purchased, or purchasable, in the country were of an inferior and less valuable description. The best evidences are the *actual sales* in leading and accessible markets; and by these, as far as I could avail myself of them, I have endeavored to be governed. For mules I have allowed from \$125 to \$250.

Oxen.—In Oregon, 1,015 oxen appear to have been purchased, at prices varying from \$100 to \$300 per yoke; and in Washington, 219 oxen, at from \$150 to \$350 per yoke. As compared with horses, I have made about the same proportionate reduction in prices.

Next in order are the leading articles of forage and subsistence, such as—

Hay, oats, wheat, flour, fresh beef, bacon, coffee, and sugar.—The prices at which these articles are reported by the commissioners embrace a wide range, not only in different localities, but in the same locality. Starting, as before, at Portland, where heavy purchases were made for the volunteer and regular service, and where the markets are believed to be more regular than at other points of less commercial importance, I first took up the accounts of the regular officers stationed at Fort Vancouver, and ascertained the quantities of those articles purchased by them, and the prices paid therefor, during the period covered by the hostilities, viz: the last quarter of 1855, and first and second quarters of 1856. A comparative statement of the quantities purchased and prices paid by the regular officers, and by the volunteer quartermasters and commissaries, at Portland and Vancouver, is contained in the following abstract:

Abstract of purchases for regular and volunteer service at Portland and Vancouver, and prices paid and allowed.

Articles.	Purchases by Lieutenant Withers, at Vancouver, W. T., 4th quarter 1855 and 1st quarter 1856, for regular service.			Purchases by Captain R. Ingalls, at Vancouver, 2d quarter 1856, for regular service.			Purchases at Portland for volunteer service, Oregon volunteers.		Purchases at Vancouver for volunteer service, Washington volunteers.	
	Quantity.	Range of price.	Average price.	Quantity.	Range of price.	Average price.	Quantity.	Range of price.	Quantity.	Range of price.
Flour.	1,579 bbls...	\$7 & \$10 per bbl.	\$8 20 per bbl..	760 bbls....	\$7 25 per bbl....	\$7 25 per bbl.	990 bbls..	\$10 to \$15 per bbl.	703 bbls...	\$13 to \$20 per bbl.
Fresh beef.....	44,653 lbs....	6½ to 13 cts. per lb.	10½ cts. per lb..	5,500 lbs.	10½ cts. per lb....	10½ cts. per lb.	137,600 lbs...	15 to 20 cts. per lb.	5,041 lbs....	15 to 20 cts. per lb.
Bacon.....	2,480 lbs....	20 cts. per lb....	20 cts. per lb..	536 lbs. ham	21 cts. per lb....	21 cts. per lb.	12,994 lbs...	30 cts. per lb....	87,174 lbs....	30 to 35 cts. per lb.
Coffee.. ..	.....	.....	.....	1,621 lbs.	16 cts. per lb....	16 cts. per lb.	19,610 lbs...	25 to 30 cts. per lb.	6,825 lbs....	30 cts. per lb.
Sugar .....	.....	.....	.....	3,800 lbs.	10½ cts. per lb....	10½ cts. per lb.	39,536 lbs...	14 to 16 cts. per lb.	21,503 lbs....	15 to 20 cts. per lb.
Hay.....	234 tons...	\$30 per ton	\$30 per ton....	40 tons....	\$12 50 to \$25 p. ton	\$16 37 per ton	51 tons .	\$30 to \$40 per ton.	25 tons..	\$25 to \$35 per ton.
Oats.....	763,941 lbs...	2 to 2½ cts. per lb.	2 6-10 cts. p. lb.	3,934 bush....	\$1 to \$1 50 p. bush.	\$1 33 p. bush.	13,099 bushs	\$1 to \$1 50 p. bush.	4,157 bushs.	\$2 per bush.

It will be observed that the prices allowed for these leading articles purchased for the volunteer service exceed those paid for the regular service, at the same time and in the same locality, from *fifty to seventy-five per cent.*, and in some cases as high as *one hundred per cent.* Now, it cannot be pretended that this increased price of such articles as flour, beef, bacon, coffee, sugar, hay and oats, was in consequence of a *difference of quality* to that extent. It must be accounted for in some other way. I have endeavored to account for this discrepancy in prices, to a great degree, on the theory that the increased rates charged are the result of the course adopted by the territorial authorities, whereby a fictitious, or artificial, scale of prices prevailed for all articles and services required by them in the prosecution of these hostilities. It will be for those who entertain a different opinion to frame for themselves a more satisfactory and rational theory, by which to reconcile these conflicting facts.

Assuming that the prices paid by the regular officers at Vancouver, as above, were fully equal to the current rates prevailing there and at Portland, I have adopted their average, and applied them to the purchases made by the volunteer quartermasters and commissaries for both Territories, at these places, as follows :

For hay I have allowed \$25 per ton, and below that, as charged.	
For oats	\$1 33 per bushel.
For flour	8 00 per barrel.
For fresh beef.....	10½ cents per pound.
For bacon.....	20 “ “
For coffee	16 “ “
For sugar.....	10¼ “ “

Passing southward from Portland, and ascending the Willamette valley, first in order is the account of Joseph W. Drew, quartermaster general at *Salem*. The quantities purchased here by Mr. Drew, and prices allowed, were as follows: hay, 175 tons, at \$50, \$60, and \$75 per ton; oats, 14,157 bushels, at \$1 25 to \$2 per bushel; wheat, 796 bushels, at \$2 to \$3 per bushel.

M. M. McCarver purchases as follows: hay, 12½ tons, at \$40 per ton; oats, 16,418 bushels, at \$1 25 to \$4 per bushel; wheat, 784 bushels, at \$2 50 per bushel. And of subsistence: flour, 1,010 barrels, at from \$20 to \$30 per barrel; fresh beef, 169,242 pounds, at from 11 to 18 cents per pound; bacon, 33,742 pounds, at from 30 to 60 cents per pound; coffee, 9,122 pounds, at from 30 to 50 cents per pound; sugar, 21,936 pounds, at from 22 to 50 cents per pound.

These purchases of Mr. McCarver do not appear, all of them, to have been made at Salem, but at Corvallis, Eugene City, and Deer Creek, as well as at Salem. Where it appeared purchases were made at these points, the prices were allowed that were fixed for these points respectively.

I have allowed for the purchases at Salem, as follows :

For hay	\$30 00 per ton.
For oats.....	1 25 per bushel.

For wheat	\$1 50 per bushel.
For flour.....	8 00 per barrel.
For fresh beef	10 cents per pound.
For bacon	25 " "
For coffee.....	22 " "
For sugar.....	15 " "

At Corvallis, Quartermaster Isaac N. Smith makes a few purchases of wheat, at \$1 50 per bushel. He purchases of oats, 6,796 bushels, at from \$1 50 to \$2 50 per bushel; and hay from \$40 to \$70 per ton. I have allowed the same prices as at Salem.

Commissary E. Hewatt purchases as follows:

Flour, 408 barrels, at \$12 to \$14; fresh beef, 14,513 pounds, at 15 to 16 cents; bacon, 19,607 pounds, at 30 to 50 cents; coffee, 3,450 pounds, at 50 cents; sugar, 6,975 pounds, at 15 to 37 cents.

I have allowed, for flour, \$8 per barrel; fresh beef, 10 cents per pound; bacon, 25 cents per pound; coffee, 25 cents per pound; and sugar, 15 cents per pound.

At *Eugene City*, Quartermaster Joseph Teal purchases as follows:

Hay, 4 tons, at \$37 50 per ton; oats, 2,238 bushels, at \$2 per bushel; wheat, 1,924 bushels, at \$2 per bushel.

For these articles I have allowed the same price as at Salem. *Eugene City* is laid down on the map as in Lane county. The affidavits of citizens of that county state the price of oats at various prices, from 75 cents to \$2 per bushel. The price allowed would be nearly the average. S. Rosenblatt, a merchant, in his affidavit says "wheat sold during the Indian war of 1855-'6, at from \$1 to \$1 50 per bushel cash."

P. F. Castleman purchased of supplies, as follows:

Flour, 234 barrels, at \$12 to \$20 per barrel; fresh beef, 22,840 pounds, at 15 cents per pound; bacon, 11,685 pounds, at 30 to 50 cents per pound; coffee, 100 pounds, at 40 to 50 cents per pound; sugar, 245 pounds, at 25 to 40 cents per pound.

I have allowed for flour, \$8 50 per barrel; fresh beef, 10 cents per pound; bacon, 25 cents per pound; coffee, 28 cents per pound; sugar, 18 cents per pound.

The governor of Oregon estimates the value of these articles at \$4 to \$6 per hundred for flour; beef, 12 cents; bacon, 25 to 30 cents; coffee, 33 cents; and sugar, 14 to 23 cents per pound. The affidavits of citizens of Lane county generally state the price of flour at three to four dollars per hundred pounds. One or two persons put it as high as five and six dollars per hundred; but the average would not exceed the price I have allowed. Lyman Rosenblatt, in his affidavit, puts the price of bacon at 15 to 20 cents per pound. One man, J. C. Spores, says he got \$8 per hundred, from the superintendent, for some flour furnished by him for friendly Indians, and ten cents for beef. On coffee and sugar I have allowed 75 per cent. advance on Portland prices. The distance is stated to be 120 miles, and freight on groceries, heavy articles, at from 40 to 60 per cent.

At *Deer Creek*, Quartermaster Loyal P. Brown purchases: hay, 12 tons, at \$50 per ton; oats, 11,294 bushels, at \$2 12 to \$3 70 per bushel; wheat, 9,322 bushels, at \$3 50 per bushel.

Deer Creek is understood to be in Douglas county, which is south of Lane county. I see no allusion to the price of hay in any of the affidavits, and as but few tons were bought, I have allowed the same as Eugene City. For oats and wheat, the prices are largely advanced. Without absolute data to show that higher prices should be allowed there than in Lane county, other than the admitted fact that southward the range of prices should be somewhat advanced, I have allowed \$1 75 per bushel for oats, and the same for wheat. Mr. Brown, I find, purchased in September, 1856, oats at *seventy-five cents* per bushel, and \$1 per dozen for sheaf oats, at the same place; also hay at \$30 per ton.

P. O. Reilly, commissary at Deer Creek, purchases: flour, 613 barrels, at \$18 to \$24 per barrel; fresh beef, 77,354 pounds, at 13 to 15 cents per pound; bacon, 47,990 pounds, at 40 to 50 cents per pound; coffee, 551 pounds, at 50 cents per pound; sugar, 706 pounds, at 50 cents per pound.

I have allowed for flour, \$10 per barrel; fresh beef, 10 cents per pound; bacon, 25 cents; coffee, 31 cents; and sugar, 23 cents per pound; thus advancing the price of flour \$2 per barrel, leaving beef and bacon at the same price, and coffee and sugar three and five cents per pound over the rates allowed at Eugene City.

At Jacksonville, Quartermasters Miller and Peters, and Commissary Wadsworth, purchase as follows:

Hay, 401 tons, at \$120 per ton; oats, 10,463 bushels, at \$3 50 per bushel; wheat, 13,220 bushels, at \$3 50 per bushel; wheat, crushed, 6,566 bushels, at \$4 50 per bushel; flour, equal to 1,015 barrels, at 10 cents per pound, say \$20 per barrel; fresh beef, 196,121 pounds, at 18 cents per pound; bacon, 21,767 pounds, at 60 to 75 cents per pound; coffee, 16,151 pounds, at 45 to 75 cents per pound; sugar, 27,841 pounds, at 22 to 50 cents per pound.

Jacksonville is situated in Jackson county, which lies south of Douglas county, and adjoins the California line. It lies remotely from any market. Large quantities of supplies were purchased here, and higher prices appear to have prevailed, than at any other locality in either of the Territories.

Fort Lane is situated in the immediate vicinity of Jacksonville, and purchases made there afford the only criterion I have of current prices in that locality, except in so far as I can be guided by the prices already allowed. Lieutenant Sweitzer was disbursing at Fort Lane, and he made large purchases of oats—about 100,000 bushels—at various prices, ranging from five to twelve cents per pound, the whole averaging six and three-tenths cents per pound, or, at the rate of thirty-four pounds to the bushel, \$2 14 per bushel. He also purchases 140,851 pounds of wheat, at from two and a quarter to three and two-third cents per pound, averaging three and three-tenth cents per pound, or \$1 98 per bushel; of fresh beef, 5,417 pounds at 18 cents, 221 pounds at 20 cents; and of hay, 75 tons at an average price of \$44 per ton. Lieutenant Hazen also purchases, at the same place, in March, 1856, 915 pounds of beef at 10 cents, and 1,024 pounds at 18 cents; 47 pounds of bacon at 20 cents; also 233 pounds of flour at 3 cents, 520 pounds at 3½, and 950 pounds at 5 cents.

Amongst the affidavits furnished from Lane county, is that of John

W. Gaverney, who says he resided in Jackson county during the war. He says that the price of oats averaged from \$1 25 to \$2 per bushel, and beef sold on foot from \$12 50 to \$15 per hundred—retailed from 20 to 25 cents per pound; flour from ten to twelve cents per pound.

At the close of the war sales of property were made at Jacksonville, on the 23d August, 1856, as follows:

Flour, 12,000 pounds sold at $3\frac{1}{4}$ to $3\frac{3}{8}$ cents per pound.
 Beef, 37,800 “ “ at $7\frac{1}{2}$ cents per pound.
 Sugar, 3,085 “ “ at 15 to 22 cents per pound.
 Coffee, 2,153 “ “ at $21\frac{1}{2}$ to 24 cents per pound.

The prices at which these articles sold were no, doubt, governed by a variety of circumstances. Much would depend on their condition. The papers are silent on the subject. It is presumed they were sold as surplus stores on hand when the war ended. They do not afford a fair criterion for prices of purchase; still they afford some indication of what such property was worth in that locality. Considering all the circumstances, in connection with the prices actually paid for the regular service, at Fort Lane, and which I have followed as far as possible, I have allowed as follows:

For hay, \$44 per ton.
 For oats, \$2 per bushel.
 For wheat \$2 per bushel.
 For wheat crushed, \$2 40 per bushel.
 For flour, \$10 per barrel.
 For fresh beef, 14 cents per pound.
 For bacon, 25 cents per pound.
 For coffee, 37 cents per pound.
 For sugar, 25 cents per pound.

The following is a condensed statement of the prices allowed for each of the specified articles, at the places named, commencing at Portland and proceeding southward:

	Flour.	Fresh beef.	Bacon.	Coffee.	Sugar.	Hay.	Oats.	Wheat.
	<i>Per bbl.</i>	<i>Per lb.</i>	<i>Per lb.</i>	<i>Per lb.</i>	<i>Per lb.</i>	<i>Per ton.</i>	<i>Per bush.</i>	<i>Per bush.</i>
Portland	\$8 00	10 $\frac{1}{2}$ cts.	20 cts.	16 cts.	10 $\frac{1}{4}$ cts.	\$25 00	\$1 33	\$1 50
Salem	8 00	10 “	25 “	22 “	15 “	30 00	1 25	1 50
Corvallis	8 00	10 “	25 “	25 “	15 “	30 00	1 25	1 50
Eugene City.....	8 50	10 “	25 “	28 “	18 “	30 00	1 25	1 50
Deer Creek.....	10 00	10 “	25 “	31 “	23 “	30 00	1 75	1 75
Jacksonville	10 00	14 “	25 “	37 “	25 “	44 00	2 00	2 00

The claims for purchases made at other points in Oregon are not very large, nor do they essentially differ in character from those specially referred to. The same principles and rules have been applied to them as far as practicable.

It is proper to say that some instances occur where supplies were turned into the service, and the prices charged therefor by the owners and reported by the commissioners were *below* the range of prices established by me as the *maximum*, as above. In all such cases I have allowed the transaction to stand unaltered, considering the price as

charged and allowed by the commissioner as the current price at the time. This course has been pursued in both Territories.

The relative prices of wheat and oats seem anomalous, wheat being usually sold in agricultural sections of the country at much higher rates than oats. With regard to this, I deem it proper to say, by way of explanation, that this rule does not seem to prevail in Oregon and Washington Territories, or at least did not at the time of these hostilities, so far as I have been able to ascertain from the purchases made for the regular service. The prices are usually the same, and are generally so reported by the commissioners. I have only followed what seemed to be a peculiar condition of the market in that region. And this explanation must also serve for other similar cases, as, for instance, the relative prices of pork and beef, &c. In all such cases I have been governed by what appeared to be actual sales, and a scale of prices adopted by the commissioners.

Returning now to Vancouver, and proceeding northward, I find more uniformity in the range of prices for the leading articles above enumerated, purchased for the Washington volunteers. The prices do not vary materially from those of Vancouver, where the heaviest purchases were made by M. B. Millard, quartermaster. The points at which the principal purchases were made were Vancouver, Olympia, Steilacoom, and Port Townshend. In addition to these purchases, which were made by the proper purchasing officers, considerable purchases were made by captains of companies and others for the use of their respective commands.

At Vancouver I allowed the average prices paid for the regular service, as before stated, viz: flour, \$8 per barrel; fresh beef, 10½ cents per pound; bacon, 20; coffee, 16; sugar, 10½ cents per pound; hay, \$25 per ton; oats, \$1 33 per bushel; and wheat, \$1 50 per bushel. This same range of prices was extended to purchases made at each of the other points, with slight variations where data was found indicating that a change should be made. At Steilacoom it appeared that 16 to 18 cents per pound had been paid for fresh beef for the regular service; I therefore advanced the price for beef to the average—17 cents. For flour, \$10 per barrel had also been paid there; I allowed the same price. Also at Port Townshend I advanced the price of coffee and sugar one cent per pound each. At the other points, in the absence of data, I followed the range of prices as reported by the commissioners, observing as nearly as possible the same relative difference between the amount reported by them and the amount allowed by me at Vancouver.

Clothing.—The purchases of clothing, such as blankets, coats, pantaloons, shirts, hats, caps, boots, shoes, socks, &c., including some camp and garrison equipage, amount in Oregon to \$292,634, and in Washington to \$134,845 68, making an aggregate of \$427,479 68. The clothing seems to have been of every quality procurable in the market, from common descriptions to the finest, embracing fine dress coats, white vests, satin stocks and ties, fine shirts, fine doeskin pantaloons, fine boots, &c., at prices covering a very wide range. These purchases of clothing are supposed to have been rendered necessary by the exigencies of the service, as without them, doubtless, many volun-

teers would have suffered and been unable to render service at all. The descriptions are in many cases such as would not be authorized in the regular service. They had, however, to do the best they could under the circumstances. It appears that quantities of clothing were issued or sold to volunteers and other persons employed in the service and charged against them as "stoppages," to be retained out of amounts due them for pay. It is utterly impossible to fix any scale of prices to apply to the different descriptions, varying so much in quality and value as they do.

The range of prices paid is from four to ten dollars for blankets; coats, from two dollars and fifty cents to thirty five dollars each; pantaloons, from two dollars twenty-five to sixteen dollars; shirts, from one dollar twenty-five to six dollars; shoes and boots, from ten dollars twenty-five to fifteen dollars, &c., for the various descriptions of coarse and fine and for summer and winter clothing.

I have made a uniform deduction of thirty-three and one-third per cent. from these bills, as the nearest approximation to actual cash prices that I could obtain. This I have done, considering that the same causes that produced increased valuations on other descriptions of property operated also on these. The same deduction of thirty-three and one-third per cent. has been made on the charges, or "stoppages," entered against the pay of the volunteers and employes, so that the benefit of the reduction goes to them. Whether the clothing purchased was all issued or sold and accounted for I have not been able to determine. The difference, if there be any, between the amounts, will be so much "dead loss." The rolls of Oregon show "stoppages" to amount of \$165,540 94, and those of Washington to amount of \$67,270 83, making an aggregate of \$231,811 77—being a little more than one-half the amount of purchases. Some sales were made at auction at the close of the war, and considerable sales or issues were made to employes, as already stated, but the amount it is difficult to ascertain.

Hospital and medical accounts.—The claims connected with this department amount in Oregon to \$60,774 54, being for medical and subsistence supplies; things hired; rent of houses; camp and garrison equipage; and for hire of persons, as surgeons, assistant surgeons, clerks, nurses, stewards, cooks, together with some miscellaneous purchases of property. The prices reported are enormous: chickens, as high as \$2 each; butter, \$1 to \$1 50 per pound; milk, \$1 to \$2 per gallon; bacon, 60 to 75 cents per pound; loaves bread, 50 cents each; tin cups, 75 cents each; brooms, \$2 each; crackers, 75 cents per pound; magnesia, \$20 per pound; aloes, camphor, and gum-arabic, \$20 per pound; quinine, \$25 per ounce, &c. House rent, \$150 per month; rent of house and farm three months, at \$300 per month. For services of cooks, stewards, nurses, laundresses, &c., \$4 and \$5 per day are reported. I have allowed two dollars per day. Considering the prices allowed for articles purchased at least double the cash value, I have generally reduced them one-half; in a few extreme cases the reduction exceeded that. That they were inordinately high is apparent from the prices as shown by the report of sales of such of the articles as were sold at the close of hostilities. For instance: a clock was purchased in March

at \$20, and sold in September for fifty cents. In June twenty spittoons were purchased at \$5 each, amounting to \$100; they were sold in August following for 12½ to 25 cents each, having been in use only two months. On the 25th June, 25 head of sheep were purchased at \$20 each—\$500; 12 of them were used and the remaining 13 were sold in October for \$40, or a little over \$3 each. Two cows and calves, bought in March for \$240, were sold in September for \$60. And so on of every description of property that I have been able to trace and identify, many articles being entirely lost sight of. The whole sales of medical and hospital stores, and property and furniture connected therewith, amounted to about \$1,300. In Washington Territory the expenditures amounted to about \$13,208 45. The prices vary somewhat, but are apparently very high. Cases of instruments were purchased at from \$50 to \$300 per set. Bills for "medical attendance" on R. S. Robinson, \$539, and "medicine" furnished him to amount of \$231: total, \$770; disallowed *in toto*. Of the charges, \$550 are for services rendered and medicines furnished when Mr. Robinson was *not* in service, and during the remainder of the time he should have been attended by the physician at the post. Eleanor Price, bill for nursing Oscar Olney from 11th February to 13th June, 1856, at \$5 per day, \$610, and rations and other charges, \$105 30; total, as reported, \$715 30. I allowed \$150. Such other cases as could be were especially acted on, and the remainder, as in Oregon, reduced one-half.

Miscellaneous claims.—Having passed upon the leading items of expenditure in both Territories, there remains to be considered the residue of miscellaneous claims of various descriptions, some of them of considerable amount, but in most cases composed of small items, amounting in the aggregate to a large sum, and to which no specific prices can well be applied. There are bills for arms, ordnance supplies, lumber, saddles, bridles, harness, wagons, and a great variety of articles of merchandise, such as dry-goods, groceries, hardware, table and chamber furniture, stationery, &c., &c. It is impossible for me to fix a scale of prices for these various descriptions of property and merchandise, being, as they unquestionably were, of every grade of quality and value, or to determine from any reliable data, the current rates for such property in the country at the time. I will not extend this report by producing here the prices allowed for the different descriptions of property above referred to; they are set forth in my former report somewhat in detail. In a few cases, where sufficient data was available, action was taken on the particular claims, according to the circumstances and what seemed right in the premises. There were also some claims of so indefinite a character as to seem to require further evidence and explanation before they should be allowed, either in whole or in part. Such claims were marked "suspended." On a review of what has already been done—as is believed on just and sufficient data to warrant the action—it was ascertained that the average reduction on the prices of leading articles of subsistence and forage was about 43 per cent. in Oregon, and 37 per cent. in Washington. On careful consideration of these miscellaneous claims, it was not perceived that any material difference should be made between them and those already acted on. If any difference, it was believed to be against

rather than in favor of these latter claims, which seem to have been made up in most cases at rates more extravagant than any heretofore noticed. The generality of the remaining claims were disposed of at reductions varying from 33 to 50 per centum, according to the prices charged, as the nearest approximation to "actual cash prices" that could be arrived at.

A few of the cases specially acted on, and on which I made the heaviest reductions, may be briefly stated as follows:

Hardy C. Eliff is reported for a "log building purchased for storehouse," in February, \$816. At the sale of "public property," in August, he bought a building similarly described for \$25. I had no doubt it was the same building, and allowed him \$175, considering that amount sufficient compensation for the use of it for the six months.

Harkness & Twogood are reported on the 16th April, for one stable, \$500; one building for storehouse, \$700; and two corrals, \$350; total, \$1,550. The quartermaster erected two new buildings, at an expense of about \$1,500. At the sale in August it appears that Mr. Twogood, one of the firm, bought four buildings (being no doubt the two old ones and the two new ones) for \$231, and also the two corrals for \$20, making \$251 only for the old buildings and corrals, for which he claimed \$1,550, and also the two new buildings, costing nearly as much more. I allowed them for the use of the buildings and corral, \$245.

Lewis C. Harman is reported for pasturing 40 horses and mules nine weeks, \$1,080. He received three horses, two mules, one wagon, and one stove, valued at \$790; balance claimed by him \$290. Considering that he was already paid enough for the pasturage, I disallowed the claim.

Samuel Trimble is reported for "use of a large pasture field for work oxen," 13 weeks, at \$100 per week, \$1,300; I allowed him \$350.

Solomon Durbin is reported for rent of stable four-and-a-half months, at \$75 per month, \$337 50; I allowed him \$100.

George Delaney is reported for use of a pasture field 12 weeks, at \$156 per week, \$1,872; I allowed him \$450.

C. S. Drew is reported for rent of office four months and twelve days, at \$125 per month, \$492 76, and for rent of office 37 days, at \$125 per month; total, \$646 92; I allowed him \$120, or \$20 per month. Mr. Drew had another claim for rent of office (supposed to be the same room) for ten months, covering some eight months, after the close of the war, at the same rate, and amounting to \$1,134 92. The commissioners reduced this latter to two months, at \$112, making \$224; I allowed him, at the same rate as above, \$40. Furnished rooms are shown to have been rented and paid for *in cash* at \$12, \$14, and \$20 per month.

William G. Griswold is reported for rent of office from 1st October, 1857, to 31st July, 1858, 10 months, at \$60 per month, \$600. As the whole of this period was subsequent to the close of the war, the claim was disallowed entirely.

Aaron Rose is reported for rent of office and storeroom, ten months at \$100 per month, \$1,000; I allowed him \$250.

Joseph W. Drew, quartermaster, is reported by the commissioners, in his own account, for keeping three horses from 9th October,

1856, to 25th September, 1857, at \$1 75 per day each, amounting \$1,848. The whole of this period being after the close of the war, disallowed the claim entirely.

A claim of Frint & Stewart, for feeding, herding, and pasturing animals from November 21, 1855, to July 18, 1856, reported as due them, \$7,196 67, (after deducting horses taken in part payment to the amount of \$3,154 77,) was suspended for further information. At the rate charged, it would have required 244 animals to have been pastured for a continuous period of eight months to amount to the above sum. There being so many claims for pasturage, &c., of animals, and this claim being so large and indefinitely stated, I thought it best to suspend action on it.

Henry Smith is reported for "subsisting citizens who were destitute of means of obtaining it, by burning of settlements in Coquille Creek valley by hostile Indians, in October, 1855," amounting to \$1,196. Although not strictly an expenditure incurred in "prosecuting hostilities," (this subsistence appearing to have been furnished "citizens" and not soldiers,) yet as the claim had been recognized and reported by the commissioners, I allowed at the rate of six dollars for boarding per week, or for each twenty-one meals charged, which amounted to \$341 71.

Numerous claims are reported for forage and stabling of horses, at \$2 per day. Such claims I reduced to 66 $\frac{2}{3}$ cents per day, or one-third the amount reported.

G. Chism is reported for hire of stable three months, at \$250 per month, \$750; I allowed \$50 per month.

Edward Sheil is reported for rent of office 10 months, at \$100 per month, \$1,000; I allowed him \$20 per month, \$200.

Tomlinson & Wood are reported for 150 sheets draughting paper, at \$3 per sheet, \$450; I allowed 50 cents per sheet, \$75. It appears that 75 sheets were used, and the remaining 75 were sold for \$11 25 for the lot, or 15 cents per sheet.

Aaron Rose charges for 4,336 meals furnished officers and privates of second regiment of Oregon militia, and clerks and employes in service, at \$1 per meal each, \$4,369. The meals, at \$21 per week, would equal 206 $\frac{1}{2}$ weeks' boarding, for which I allowed at rate of \$6 per week, amounting to \$1,239.

Mr. Joseph Teal is reported for rent of his office 64 days, at \$5 per day, \$320, and for rent of stable 64 days, at \$3 per day, \$192; making \$512. I allowed him for his office \$1 per day, and for his stable at the rate of \$20 per month, amounting to \$110 66.

L. L. Bradbury is reported for rent of blacksmith shop, two forges, and tools, five months and twenty-one days, at \$200 per month; one building, nine months, at \$100 per month; another building, with well and outhouses, eight and a half months, at \$200 per month; one stable, with twenty stalls and corral attached, five months, at \$150 per month; use of corral and five stalls, three months, at \$50 per month; total, \$4,640. I allowed for use of blacksmith shop \$50 per month, and for rent of buildings \$25 and \$50 respectively per month, and for rent of stable and corral \$30 per month, amounting to \$1,120 86.

Aiken & Smith are reported for use of ferry eight months, \$2,450.

or a little over \$300 per month. I allowed them \$80 per month, \$640.

Aaron Rose, who has already been referred to as reported for rent of office for eight months, at \$100 per month, and several thousand meals furnished, is reported in another place, for rent of office, at \$5 per day, amounting to \$570; for storehouse, \$62 50; for stable, two and a half months, at \$200 per month, \$500; for field and corral, four and a half months, at \$100 per month, \$450; and for "Roseburg Hotel," for quarters, six months, at \$300 per month, \$1,800; total, \$3,382 50. The hotel seems to have been used as a kind of boarding-house, for which Mr. Rose has large bills in the shape of meals, boarding, lodging, &c., which indicates that the house remained in his possession, and the allowances for boarding are considered sufficient to include lodging, or "quarters;" no allowance is therefore made. I allowed, for rent of stable, \$40 per month; for field and corral, \$20 per month, and for rent of room for office, \$15 per month; amounting to \$263 50.

"Douglas county" is reported for "use of court-house," for storing purposes, nearly \$1,000. I disallowed the claim.

Train & Nicholson are reported for "steamer Excelsior," from 28th December, 1855, till 28th February, 1856, two months, at \$800 per month, \$1,600. They are again reported for same steamer, from 1st April till 15th July, three and a half months, at \$1,500 per month, \$5,250. I have been informed the steamer was quite a small one, run by four men, and its trips confined to a distance of less than thirty miles, and during the period of its use it is believed to have been in the service of the contractors also for whatever business they could do, either in the way of passengers or freight. The disparity in the prices charged is extraordinary, and is only explainable on the theory that the latter service, being towards the close of the war, was charged for according to the reduced value of the scrip at that time. I have allowed for the five and a half months at the rate of \$600 per month, \$3,300. Three separate daily trips are specially charged for, amounting to \$500, during the period in which she was employed by the month as above. These I disallowed.

William A. Mills is reported for use of a "ferry-boat" from 1st January till 1st March, three months, at \$200 per month, and from 1st March till 1st August, five months, at \$100, amounting to \$1,100. It can scarcely be possible that during all this period this boat was in the *exclusive* use of the volunteers. The name of the ferry, or on what stream it was, is not stated. It is presumed the boat was used by the owner in connexion with the ferrying of the volunteers. I allowed him \$30 per month for the use of the boat, amounting to \$240.

John Yokum is reported for ferry over South Umpqua river, five months and seven days, at \$300 per month, and two months, at \$200 per month, amounting to \$1,990 32. I allowed \$60 per month, \$434.

Asahel Bush is reported for printing 21,000 "vouchers," at 8 cents each, and 7,000 vouchers, at 6 cents each, \$2,080, (vouchers are bill heads, with certificate attached, printed on half sheets of paper;) for 1 ream blank commissions, \$100; for 500 blanks, at 30 cents each, \$150; for 2,000 blank returns, at \$25 per thousand, \$50; for 1,200 forage returns, at 10 cents each, \$120; for "posters," at from \$20 to \$40 per hundred; and for advertising "proclamation," \$70; "Order

No. 10," \$30, &c., at \$10 per square for three insertions, amounting to \$782; total for printing and advertising, \$3,447. For printing the vouchers I allowed 2 cents each, and the balance of the bill was reduced in like proportion. For advertising I found on examination of some Oregon papers that the present rate of advertising is from \$3 to \$5 per square for three insertions. I also found that some other printers had charged, at the same time, for advertising at the rate of \$5 per square, as above, and I therefore allowed that rate—total amount allowed, \$1,092 25.

The "Multnomah steamer" is reported for "furnishing and towing transport 'Gazelle,' with troops, horses, and men, from the mouth of the river Sandy to Cascades," on the 22d, 24th, 27th, and 28th October, and on the 2d November, 1855, five trips, at \$2,000 per trip, \$10,000. The steamer "Fashion" is reported for "assistance in towing transport 'Gazelle,'" as above, at \$500 per trip, \$2,500. The distance from the mouth of Sandy river to Cascades, on the Columbia river, is not precisely known to me, but it is believed to be less than thirty miles. There is an endorsement on the claims of the "Multnomah" that "the amount does not exceed private rates for the same service at that time," and that the item of expense was engendered "at a time of emergency." It appears this latter claim was suspended by the commissioners for explanation, and an extract from a letter of the governor of Oregon, addressed to them, is filed with the papers, in which he requests them to consider the claim "in the nature of a special contract, as in truth it was so considered by the parties concerned on both sides," and they reported the claim accordingly. I could not see why there should be so much difference in the charges of the "Fashion" and the "Multnomah" for the same service; but as the claim seemed to have had more than the usual scrutiny of the commissioners, and was accompanied with the explanations stated, although not entirely satisfactory, yet I hesitated about cutting it down, and therefore thought best to suspend action entirely. The claim of the steamer "Fashion" was also suspended, as both claims should be acted on together. As the claims are presented it would appear that the claim of the "Fashion" is entirely too low, or that of the "Multnomah" too high. A full knowledge of the facts may explain this discrepancy.

These will suffice as examples of claims to which no general rule could be applied, and which were specially acted on. In many other cases of like description the reductions were in a less ratio, although exceeding the general average.

Quantities.—The fourth clause of the resolution also directs me, "in auditing the claims for supplies, transportation, and other services incurred for the maintenance of said volunteers," to have "a due regard to the number of said troops and to their period of service," and not to "recognize supplies beyond a reasonable approximation to the proportions and descriptions authorized by existing laws and regulations for such troops, taking into consideration the nature and peculiarities of the service."

For reasons that have already been partially stated, I have found it impracticable to attempt to cut down the claims for services, sup.

plies, or transportation, as contemplated in this branch of the resolution. Not that there does not appear to be, in some of these items of expenditure, a large excess over what would be a "reasonable approximation to the proportions and descriptions authorized by existing laws and regulations for such troops;" but because of the fact that the claims all stand equally well authenticated, and on precisely the same basis; and it is therefore impossible for me to determine what claims should be allowed or disallowed. This is especially the case with respect to persons employed in various capacities, and animals purchased and hired for transportation and other purposes. I have not made the precise calculation, but it would seem that there were about half as many *employés* as there were volunteers in the service. The items of expenditure for "hire of persons" and "hire of things," amount in the aggregate to \$1,278,833 in Oregon, being almost equal in amount to the pay of all the volunteers in the service of the Territory, including the pay for use and risk of their horses. The number of persons hired would appear to be out of all proportion to the number of volunteers in the service. And the same may be said of animals hired. When it is seen that in the Oregon service 1,697 horses, 746 mules, and 1,015 oxen were purchased, making 3,458 animals, it seems difficult to imagine for what purposes they could all have been needed, or to what use they could have been applied. It must be borne in mind that all of the Oregon mounted volunteers are reported for pay for use and risk of *their own horses* for the period of their service, except 469, who are stated to have been mounted on "public horses." But notwithstanding this large number of horses, mules, and oxen purchased for the service, claims are reported for animals *hired*, amounting to perhaps three hundred thousand dollars. Fully satisfied, as I am, that there is room for reduction here, I have not felt justified in disallowing any of the claims. If a reduction be made, it can only be done *pro rata*; but I have no data that would enable me to determine what it should be. If it were believed, or could be shown, that any of the claims were not genuine, but fabricated, the case would be different. But I have no information on these points.

In Washington, 630 horses, 26 mules, and 219 oxen were purchased; a number much less, in proportion to the number of volunteers in service, than was purchased for the Oregon volunteers. The expenditure for "hired animals" was also much less comparatively. There may be some cause for this disparity, growing out of the "peculiarities of the service," of which I am not advised. There are no "laws or regulations" that I could apply to these cases. The propriety of hiring the employés, or of purchasing or hiring the animals, is a matter that rests almost solely on the sound discretion and judgment of the officer whose duty it is to superintend that branch of the service, and depends largely on the particular exigencies of the occasion. In the regular service there are checks or limitations as to the extent of appropriations, the approval of superior officers, and the responsibility of the officer incurring the expense, if found extravagant or improvident; but in the case of volunteers called out as these were, they are entirely outside of any such restrictions or limitations, and there is no

check, except such as Congress may deem proper to impose, in making provision for final payment of the claims. With regard to "transportation and supplies," there are some regulations and statutory provisions that apply to the regular service; as, for instance, the number of rations to which soldiers are entitled; the component parts of a ration; the amount of forage for horses, &c.; and with regard to troops on the march, there is a regulation relative to the number of wagons or animals to be employed in transportation of baggage for each particular corps; but it is difficult to apply any of these regulations strictly to these claims. The service was of so desultory a character, and the information respecting its operations is so limited and vague, and the accounts are so mixed up, as to render it impracticable to determine precisely where the excess, if there be any, exists; and even when found, I do not know what particular claim to allow or disallow. In the article of forage for horses, in Washington Territory, the quantity was less than that authorized by regulations, the animals subsisting principally, as it is understood, on grass, with which the country abounds. In Oregon Territory, 726 tons of hay and 77,970 bushels of oats appear to have been purchased; and there are large accounts for pasturage and keeping of animals, so that it is difficult to ascertain whether the amount is in excess of that authorized by regulations. Considering the number of animals reported to have been in the service, I am of opinion the quantity of forage charged would not exceed the regulation allowance therefor. With regard to subsistence supplies, there is less difficulty in determining the amount to which the volunteers would be entitled, according to regulation allowances. The only serious difficulty in this is that there are so many charges for boarding, meals, &c., mixed up with the accounts, and which are difficult to extract in an accurate form. An approximation has been made, however, which will be briefly stated. The total number of days' service of the volunteers in Oregon, as reported by the commissioners, was 406,193. In the accounts there are charges for 47,742 meals, equivalent to 15,914 days, which, deducted from the above, would leave 390,279 days to be subsisted, and, at one ration per day, would entitle to that number of rations; to this add say one-half, as the number of rations to which the employes of every description would be entitled, and we have 535,418 rations to be furnished from provisions and supplies purchased. Now, according to the regulations fixing the component parts of rations, to furnish this number it would require the following quantities of the articles named: of flour, 658,596 pounds; of fresh beef, 731,772 pounds; of coffee, 35,134 pounds; of sugar, 70,243 pounds. It appears that there were purchased for the Oregon service, of flour, 864,355 pounds; of fresh beef, 667,416 pounds, besides some purchases on the hoof, as well as in barrels; of coffee, 49,653 pounds; of sugar, 98,555 pounds. Thus it appears that the quantity of flour purchased is about one-fourth in excess of the regulation allowance; the beef is probably about equal to it; but besides it there were also purchased 63,725 pounds of pork and 160,938 pounds of bacon, equal to 299,550 rations of pork and bacon, all of which is excess; the coffee is in excess about one-third, and the sugar in about the same proportion. Some allowance should,

however, be made for wastage. In Washington, the total number of days' service of volunteers is estimated at about 183,349, or a little less than one-half that of the Oregon service. Their purchases were, of flour, equal to 208,920 pounds; fresh beef, 63,266 pounds, besides purchases on hoof and in barrels; bacon, 104,707 pounds; coffee, 16,254 pounds; and of sugar, 49,179 pounds. There were also charges for meals, boarding, &c., as in Oregon. It will be perceived that the quantity of beef purchased is much less, proportionally, than in Oregon—this is partially made up, however, by an excess of bacon; the coffee is in about the same proportion, and the sugar largely in excess. On the whole, I did not see that any material reduction could safely be made on these articles, at the present time, without incurring risk of doing great injustice. I thought it best, therefore, to merely reduce the prices charged, as hereinbefore specified, and to report the facts as they are. If all the volunteers reported are recognized by Congress, and it be deemed proper to make such reduction as will bring the quantities to the regulation standard, then it can be accomplished only, as before stated, by a *pro rata* reduction. But if, in making provision for final payment of the claims, proof of actual service be required in support of the rolls, and any portion of the volunteers be found not to have rendered the service, as reported, then, in that proportion, the quantities should be still further reduced. What that proportion may be, will depend on the action of Congress in this respect, and the state of the facts, as established by further evidence.

Disposition of property.—Something has already been said relative to the disposition of the property purchased during the service. Besides the 1,697 horses, 746 mules, and 1,015 oxen purchased for the Oregon service, there were large quantities of other articles, of various descriptions, which could not have been consumed or entirely worn out in the service, such as wagons, saddles, bridles, arms, equipments, together with articles of supplies, merchandise, medical stores, furniture, &c. Such articles continued to be purchased until the very date of the cessation of hostilities. Houses and rooms were rented, and some were furnished with cooking and other stoves, tables, desks, table and chamber furniture of every description, all of which was subject to disposition at the termination of hostilities. The total amount realized from the sales of every description of property and supplies on hand at the close of the war in Oregon was \$78,656 49½ sold for cash, \$189,377 67 sold to claimants, and accounted for by cancellation of their scrip to that extent; making a total of \$268,034 17 in cash and scrip sales. The remainder of the property purchased, not embraced in these sales, must be set down as worn out, lost, or destroyed in the service. In Washington Territory, the amount of sales at the close of the war was \$133,985 08, nearly all for "scrip," or in cancellation of claims. It is quite probable that considerable quantities of property have been completely lost sight of, and appropriated, at the termination of hostilities, to the private use of individuals in whose possession it happened to be at the time. It is not likely that, in so short a service, any large proportion of this property was worn out and rendered valueless. Some allowance may be made for the loose and irregular manner in which things were done generally,

and the inexperience of those whose duty it was to see that *everything* purchased was strictly applied to the service, or accounted for and disposed of when no longer needed. The commissioners, in their report, suggest that, until "reports accounting for all property used and expended in the public service" be "made and furnished, the Territory stands chargeable therewith;" but I do not perceive that anything could be gained by raising such a charge against either of the Territories. It is hardly to be presumed that any better "accounting," in this regard, can be furnished, at this late day, than has already been furnished, or that would be at all reliable.

It has been seen that the sum of \$78,656 49 was realized *in cash* from the sales of property at the close of hostilities in Oregon. This fund would seem properly applicable to the extinguishment of so much of the claims; or, in case they were assumed, in whole or in part, by the United States, they would be entitled to recover it. Inquiry was therefore made as to the disposition of this money. It appears that \$60,548 25 has been reported as "expended," in various ways, for which accounts have been rendered and approved by the commissioners. So far as these expenditures purported to have been in payment of property purchased, or contingencies connected with closing up the service, and in good faith, I allowed them to stand untouched. But it appeared that some of the officers and clerks had been paid out of this fund for services alleged to have been rendered in making out their accounts, in some cases during the whole of the year 1857, and as late as the middle of the year 1858, nearly *two years after the volunteers were discharged*, at rates ranging from six to ten dollars per day for the whole consecutive period. In another part of this report I have stated that I allowed to quartermasters and commissaries, and their clerks, three months after the discharge of the volunteers in which to make out and close their accounts. This was considered sufficiently liberal. In fact, as a general rule, it has been held that claims of this description, when presented by either States or Territories, must be made out entirely *at their own expense*, and that no part of such expenditures shall be borne by the United States. But I did not even adhere to this rule, considering that under the circumstances it might be relaxed a little; and believing three months ample time for each of these officers to finish up his business and close his accounts, I allowed pay for himself and clerks for that period after the discharge of the volunteers. This is the period fixed by law in which officers of the regular army are required to make out and render their accounts, after the expiration of each quarter. Accordingly, I disallowed all claims for official or clerical service alleged to have been rendered after that time, and the "cash payments" appropriated from this fund in liquidation thereof were applied as set-off against such other claims as the officers or clerks were found to have for services rendered by them during the hostilities. In this way I reclaimed, by extinguishment of other claims, \$12,958 94. The sum of \$18,108 24 is also reported as still in the hands of certain officers, and this amount will also be estopped out of their claims for pay, &c.

The fifth and last clause of the resolution is as follows:

5th. "That all claims of said volunteers for horses, arms, and

other property lost or destroyed in said service, shall be audited according to the provisions of the act approved March third, eighteen hundred and forty-nine."

The act of 3d March, 1849, requires all claims for horses or other property lost or destroyed in the military service of the United States to be accompanied with evidence of loss in the manner prescribed in said act, and other proof as to date of remounting, value, &c. No such evidence is found in any of the cases of alleged losses, nor are any of the requirements of said act complied with. No action has, therefore, been had on any of the allowances made by the commissioners for horses lost in said service. Should any such be found allowable, and proper proof thereof be made, they can be acted on at any time, if provision be made for such payment, under the rules and restrictions provided in said act, which is executed in this office.

The commissioners stated in their report that "there are, doubtless, to some limited extent, irregular and unascertained claims growing out of the late volunteer service which have not come to the notice of the commission, but such will be found inconsiderable. Numerous claims for compensation for the spoliation of property by hostile Indians during the war have been presented to the commission; but such claims, however meritorious, have not been acted on, not being considered within the proper province of the board."

In like manner, I have to say that I did not consider any claims as legitimately coming before me except such as had already received the action of the commissioners, and therefore were included in their report, and the vouchers and papers on file in my office, at the date of the passage of the resolution. I have before remarked that, for this reason alone, the two companies of volunteers called for by Major Rains, and furnished by the acting governor of Washington Territory, and mustered into the service of the United States, are not embraced amongst those reported for pay by the commissioners, and are therefore excluded in this report. Captain Strong's company, numbering sixty-two men, rank and file, was in service from the 21st October, 1855, till 29th December, 1855; and Captain Hays' company numbering eighty-eight men, rank and file, was in service from the 14th October till 14th January, 1856.

These companies ought to be included in any provision that is made for payment of the other volunteers. They certainly stand on as good footing as any of the others; for, in addition to the fact of rendering the service, it is shown that they were called out at the express request of the United States military commanding officers, and were regularly mustered into the service, and continued therein until discharged. The claims for pay and other allowances, at the rates allowed regular soldiers, would amount to about fourteen thousand dollars.

RECAPITULATION.

Amount found due for military services, at army rates,
on rolls of both Territories, as reported by the com-
missioners - - - - -

\$521,379 73

	Brought forward	-	\$521,379 73
Amount of scrip claims for supplies, property, &c., at rates fixed by Third Auditor	-	-	2,193,428 82
Total	-	-	2,714,808 55
<hr/>			
The aggregate amount reported by the commissioners for expenses incurred in both Territories was	-	-	6,011,457 36
Amount reported, as above, by Third Auditor	-	-	2,714,808 55
Reduction	-	-	3,296,648 81

Claims to the amount of \$72,608 99 were marked "suspended," for reasons already stated. On further investigation they would probably be found allowable, in whole or in part.

It is true the aggregate of reduction from the amount reported by the commissioners seems large, but the balance still remaining as the actual expenditure during the hostilities is enormous, when compared with the number of troops and the time they were engaged in service. The highest number of troops in the Oregon service at any period, as shown by the rolls, was 2,124, and the average number for ten months was about 1,335. In Washington Territory the highest number at any period in service, as shown by the rolls, was 844, and the average number for twelve months was about 634. It is almost incredible that for this service the pay of each soldier and the cost of subsisting and maintaining him should be at the rate of *eleven dollars and fifteen cents a day*, or *four thousand and sixty-nine dollars a year*. Yet that was the average daily expenditure for each man reported by the commissioners on account of the troops engaged in the Oregon service, from enrolment to discharge. In Washington Territory the expenditure averaged about eight dollars and eight cents a day for each soldier in service, as shown by the rolls.

This large excess of expenditure on account of the Oregon volunteers is calculated to attract attention. The pay of the volunteers, compensation for use and risk of horses and for hire of employes, as reported by the commissioners, was the same in both Territories. Making due allowance for some increase in prices in southern Oregon, I am of opinion that the excess is attributable in a great degree to greater extravagance on the part of the officers incurring the liabilities. This is the result of the irregular and irresponsible manner in which the war was carried on in both Territories, and which operated alike to swell the liabilities in each, but in a greater degree in Oregon than in Washington.

In conclusion, I beg leave to say that I have earnestly and assiduously labored to carry out the order of the House faithfully and impartially, according to the lights I have had before me, and having in view the just claims of individuals as well as the protection of the treasury. I am not unmindful that the criticism of those possessing superior personal knowledge of the subject may bring to view errors of judgment. I am conscious, indeed, that my action must necessarily be more or less imperfect and liable to objection. I submit it, however, with great deference, as the nearest approximation to right and

what the resolution required that I could make under the circumstances. Where the terms of the resolution were specific, there was comparatively little or no difficulty. But where discretion was given, as in the question of prices, and under the limitations imposed, the case was different. It is exceedingly difficult to apply general rules to transactions of this kind, even with full data and complete prices current. In the absence of these, I have relied most on the range of prices shown to have been paid by officers of the regular army at or near the places where the liabilities were contracted. I have not usually taken mere isolated cases, but have endeavored to obtain the general range, and from that deduce an approximation to the actual cash prices in the country at the time. No doubt individual cases of hardship will occur. Some meritorious claims may, perhaps, have been reduced lower than they would have been with a full understanding of all the facts and special circumstances connected with them. On the other hand, some less meritorious may have been allowed too high. I trust, however, that the cases of either description are few and trivial in amount. But whatever errors may have been committed in this respect, I incline to the opinion that, with but few exceptions, they will be found on more full investigation to have been in favor of rather than against the claimants; for I am free to say that, in cases of doubt, I have made it a rule to give the benefit of the doubt to the claim as reported by the commissioners. I have also overlooked all mere technical objections and informalities. In this way many claims, indefinitely stated and defective in other respects, yet having received the approval of the commissioners, and being for objects supposed to be necessary in prosecuting the hostilities, have been allowed in whole or in part. A rigid application of rules requiring specific evidence of the service, or other article for which the claim was presented, would have resulted in the rejection of a large proportion of the claims. It has been repeatedly stated that the evidence on which these claims rest consists of the *certificates of the persons purporting to have been officers in the service and the approval of the commissioners*. Behind these I could not safely go, as regards the fact of services having been rendered or supplies furnished as claimed, except in cases where it was apparent on the face of the papers that the claim was improper; nor could I, for the want of means or authority, go into an investigation as to whether the claims were *bona fide*. My action therefore may be considered, in a great degree, as in the nature of a *scaling of prices*, rather than an adjudication or endorsement of the claims so far as allowed.

Consider the peculiar circumstances connected with the generation of these claims; the irregularities of the service; the absence of accountability on the part of officers incurring liabilities to the authority from which payment was expected; the fact that little or no check existed against improvidence; the opportunities that were thus presented for swelling, by means of extravagant charges and otherwise, the claims against the government; the remoteness of the Territories, and the difficulty in obtaining full and reliable information therefrom, and the embarrassments that surrounded the subject will be more fully appreciated.

Copies of the correspondence had relative to these claims accompany this report. In several of the letters reference was made to the cause or origin of the hostilities, and particular incidents connected therewith. Considering that these subjects did not come within the scope of my authority under the resolution—that I had nothing to do with the primary cause of the hostilities, or the mode and manner of their prosecution in a military point of view, I have deemed it proper to omit such portions as are of the character referred to. If, however, full copies be desired, they are at the disposal of the House.

Tabular statements also accompany this report, as follows :

A. Statement showing the number of men enrolled in the volunteer service in Oregon in each month during the hostilities.

B. Statement showing the number of men enrolled in the volunteer service in Washington in each month during the hostilities.

C. Statement giving the rates of pay allowed to the officers and soldiers in the volunteer service in both Territories, according to the resolution limiting them to the rates allowed officers and soldiers in the regular army.

D. Statement showing amounts due each company in service in Oregon, as reported by the commissioners, and as reported by Third Auditor, including field and staff.

E. Statement showing amounts due each company in service in Washington, as reported by the commissioners, and as reported by Third Auditor, including field and staff.

F. Statement showing amounts due for services, supplies, &c., in the different departments of the volunteer service in Oregon, as reported by the commissioners, and as reported by the Third Auditor.

G. Statement showing amounts due for services, supplies, &c., in the different departments of the volunteer service in Washington, as reported by the commissioners, and as reported by the Third Auditor.

H. Statement showing the prices paid by officers of the United States army for quartermasters' and commissary stores, in Washington and Oregon Territories, in the years 1855 and 1856.

I. Statement showing the rates paid by officers of the United States army, for the hire of persons and things, in Washington and Oregon Territories, in the years 1855 and 1856.

Respectfully submitted.

R. J. ATKINSON,
Third Auditor.

Hon. WILLIAM PENNINGTON,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
Third Auditor's Office, February 24, 1859.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith a copy of a resolution adopted by the House of Representatives on the 8th instant, and received at this office from the Clerk of the House.

By this resolution, you will perceive, it is made the duty of the Third Auditor of the Treasury to examine the vouchers and papers

now in his office, representing claims of citizens of Oregon and Washington Territories for pay, supplies, &c., growing out of Indian hostilities in those Territories in the years 1855 and 1856, and, upon certain principles prescribed in the said resolution, to make a report to the House of Representatives, on the first Monday of December next, of the amount respectively due to each company and individual engaged in said service, &c.

A cursory examination of those papers, which are very voluminous, has already been had in this office, with a view of answering certain inquiries addressed by the chairman of the Committee on Military Affairs, the result of which was embraced in a letter or report on the subject, a copy of which I had the honor of presenting to you sometime ago. Those papers, I may say, are transmitted here through the War Department, by Captain Ingalls, Captain Smith, and Mr. Grover, commissioners appointed by the late Secretary of War to examine into the claims incurred in suppressing the Indian hostilities.

By the fourth clause of the resolution I am directed, in auditing the claims for supplies, transportation, and other services incurred for the maintenance of said volunteers, "to have a due regard to the number of said troops, to their period of service, and to the prices current in the country at the time."

The commissioners in their report say that "frequent conferences were had with officers and agents who originated these vouchers, and with the parties claimant, in all cases admitting of doubt in the regularity and integrity of the claims; and when necessary the sworn statements of disinterested persons have been taken."

"In passing upon the rates of compensation and allowances, the commissioners took into consideration the various market prices of the different sections of country embraced in the field of operations during the late Indian war, and, on the statements and testimony of the most competent witnesses, carefully adjusted prices current of the various local markets. With these rates as a guide, each voucher was examined with reference to the sum therein allowed for the property or service described."

It will become necessary for me, in executing the order of the House of Representatives, to obtain all available information on this subject, with a view of acting intelligently, as the papers now on file are entirely silent on these points in the matter. I have no doubt this testimony, if preserved, would be useful in the examination about to be made; and as I cannot perceive that there should be any objection thereto, I would respectfully request that an order be obtained for its immediate transmission here.

In addition to this, it seems to me that I ought to be authorized to have recourse to other sources of information. It is true that I may find something bearing on the subject of prices in the accounts of disbursing officers on the Pacific, whose accounts are on file in this office. But I have already had reference to them, the result of which is stated in the former report. The information there obtained is meagre and not sufficiently comprehensive. Many of the purchases and items of expenditure charged are of a special character, such as are not to be found in the accounts of regular officers. I respectfully

submit for your consideration whether, in view of the magnitude of the claims involved, the importance of having all information available in order to have correct data on which to act, some additional means or authority should not be placed at my disposal?

I do not presume, of course, to indicate what authority should be granted in the premises, but submit the matter, so that if you should deem it proper you might direct the attention of the Committee on Military Affairs to the subject.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. J. ATKINSON, *Auditor.*

Hon. HOWELL COBB,

Secretary of the Treasury.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,

Third Auditor's Office, February 28, 1859.

SIR: The letter of Hon. C. J. Faulkner, chairman of the Committee on Military Affairs, House of Representatives, of the 26th instant, in reply to yours of that date, on the subject of the resolution of the House relative to claims growing out of Indian hostilities in Oregon and Washington Territories, and requesting from you "an estimate sufficient to cover the expenses resulting from this order of the House," referred to me for a report thereon, I have the honor to return herewith, and to state: That, from my present knowledge of the subject, I have great difficulty in arriving at a conclusion as to a probable amount to cover such expenses, or indeed as to the proper course to be pursued in prosecuting the further investigation and obtaining full information, and hence my submission of the matter to you in my letter of the 24th instant. I had intended to have a conference with you on the subject, with a view of obtaining your own opinion in this regard. It may be thought advisable to send a competent person to those Territories, or, if it be thought practicable, to secure the services of some person or persons resident there, with a view of eliciting all the information obtainable. Should this be done, it is obvious that some expenditures would have to be made. It seems to me the committee, under the circumstances, are about as well advised as to the probable amount that might be required as I am myself. I should certainly desire and endeavor to incur as little expense as possible. Whatever further authority or means the committee may deem proper to, place at my disposal, I shall use with proper caution and economy; or in the event of nothing being done, shall carry out the order of the House as best I can with the sources of information at my command. I will remark, however, as Mr. Faulkner requests an estimate, that an appropriation of, say, two thousand dollars might be advisable; and if, on further conference with yourself, all or any portion thereof can be dispensed with, it will afford me great pleasure to do so.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. J. ATKINSON, *Auditor.*

Hon. HOWELL COBB,

Secretary of the Treasury.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
Third Auditor's Office, March 14, 1859.

SIR: By resolution of the House of Representatives, adopted on the 8th ultimo, the Third Auditor of the Treasury is directed to examine the vouchers and papers now on file in his office, relating to the claims of citizens of Washington and Oregon Territories for expenses incurred in suppressing Indian hostilities in said Territories in the years 1855 and 1856, and, upon certain principles indicated in said resolution, to report thereon to the said House of Representatives on the first Monday in December next, &c.

In the report of the commissioners appointed by the late Secretary of War, accompanying the claims, it is stated that during their investigation "frequent conferences were had with officers and agents who originated these vouchers, and with the parties claimant, in all cases admitting of doubt in the regularity and integrity of the claims, and when necessary the sworn statements of disinterested persons have been taken." "In passing upon the rates of compensation and allowances, the commission took into consideration the various market prices of the different sections of country embraced in the field of operations during the late Indian war, and, on the statements and testimony of the most competent witnesses, carefully adjusted prices current of the various local markets, &c."

On examination of the papers transmitted by the commissioners with their report, it appears that the statements, testimony, prices current, &c., referred to, have been retained by them. It is important, in discharging the duty imposed on me, that I should be in possession of all the information available on the subject; and as it is presumed that this evidence is still in the possession of the commissioners, or some one of them, and subject to the order of the Secretary of War, and as it would seem proper at any rate that it should be filed with all the other papers now in this office in support of said claims, I have the honor respectfully to request that you will procure from the Secretary of War an order to said commissioners to transmit said evidence, &c., together with all other papers pertaining to said claims. As considerable time will necessarily elapse, in consequence of the great distance, it is desirable that the said order may be furnished me in time for transmission by the next steamer.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. J. ATKINSON, *Auditor.*

Hon. HOWELL COBB,
Secretary of the Treasury.

[Endorsed.]

The request of the Third Auditor will be complied with by the commissioners.

J. B. FLOYD,
Secretary of War.

WAR DEPARTMENT, *March 18, 1859.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
Third Auditor's Office, March 19, 1859.

GENTLEMEN: Enclosed herewith please find copy of a letter from this office, with endorsement of the Secretary of War, requiring the transmission of certain papers, documents, &c., connected with the claims of citizens of Oregon and Washington Territories, for expenses incurred in the late Indian hostilities.

Be pleased, at your earliest convenience after receiving this letter, to have the same properly put up and sent to my address. If the package is at all bulky, I would suggest that perhaps it would be better to send through the express.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. J. ATKINSON, *Auditor.*

Capt. A. J. SMITH, R. INGALLS, and LAFAYETTE GROVER, Esq.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
Third Auditor's Office, March 31, 1859.

SIR: Enclosed herewith please find copy of a resolution of the House of Representatives, adopted on the 8th of February last, by which I am instructed to make an examination of the vouchers and papers on file in this office, connected with claims of citizens of Oregon and Washington Territories, for expenses incurred in suppressing Indian hostilities in said Territories in 1855 and 1856, and report to said House, on the first Monday in December next, the amount due and allowable for services, supplies, &c., agreeably to certain rules and principles prescribed in said resolution.

I invite your attention to the fourth clause of the resolution, and will feel greatly obliged if you will, at your earliest convenience, furnish me with all the information in your possession on that branch of the subject, and with special reference to the following points:

1st. The prevailing prices, *for cash*, during the last quarter of the year 1855, and the first and second quarters, respectively, of the year 1856, of leading articles of supplies, property, &c., such as horses, mules, oxen, hay, oats, beef, pork, flour, potatoes, sugar, and such other articles as were purchased for the use of the service in the localities in which you were situated, or had the means of knowing from personal knowledge.

2d. The difference, if any, in the prices of such articles of property, supplies, merchandise, &c., as were purchased for the volunteer service, or the compensation of persons for services rendered in various capacities in connexion therewith, as paid for, or agreed to be paid for, in what is termed "scrip," or certificates of indebtedness, and the prices at which such property, supplies, labor, &c., could have been obtained at the time if paid for *in cash*.

I also transmit a printed copy of my report to the chairman of the Committee on Military Affairs, House of Representatives, at the late session of Congress, on the subject of these claims, and I will thank you, if your duties will permit an examination thereof, that you will

communicate to me any information in your possession on any of the points, or subject-matters of claim, therein referred to. Also, any information in your possession with reference to branches of the resolution of the House, other than those before referred to, that would throw light on the subject, or aid in arriving at correct conclusions relative thereto, my object in addressing you being to obtain all the information available on the subject.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. J. ATKINSON, *Auditor.*

Lieut. E. J. HARVIE,

Fort Steilacoom, Steilacoom, Washington Territory.

A similar letter, same date as the above, was addressed to the following officers:

Lieut. G. H. Hill, Fort Vancouver, Vancouver, W. T.
 Lieut. L. Lorain, Fort Umpqua, Umpqua city, Oregon.
 Lieut. Col. E. J. Steptoe, Forest Depot, Bedford county, Va.
 Maj. G. O. Haller, Fort Townshend, Port Townshend, W. T.
 Capt. T. Jordan, Fort Dalles, Dalles of Columbia, Oregon.
 Capt. D. Woodruff, escort of N. W. Boundary Commission, Whatcom, *via* Port Townsend, W. T.
 Capt. R. W. Kirkham, Fort Walla-Walla, *via* Vancouver, W. T.
 Lieut. A. V. Kautz, escort to N. W. Boundary Commission, Whatcom, *via* Port Townshend, W. T.
 Lieut. C. A. Reynolds, Fort Steilacoom, Steilacoom, W. T.
 Capt. H. M. Black, Fort Simcoe, *via* Vancouver, W. T.
 Lieut. L. Bissell, Fort Dalles, Dalles of Columbia, Oregon.
 Lieut. F. Mallory, Norfolk, Va.
 Lieut. C. R. Woods, Fort Walla-Walla, *via* Vancouver, W. T.
 Lieut. R. N. Scott, Fort Townshend, Port Townshend, W. T.,
 Lieut. J. K. McCall, Fort Vancouver, Vancouver, W. T.
 Lieut. J. B. S. Alexander, Fort Simcoe, *via* Vancouver, W. T.
 Col. George Wright, Fort Dalles, Dalles of Columbia, Oregon.
 Lieut. Col. S. Casey, Fort Steilacoom, Steilacoom city, W. T.
 Lieut. W. T. Gentry, Fort Hoskins, Portland, Oregon.
 Lieut. J. W. Forsythe, Fort Yamhill, Dayton, Oregon.
 Lieut. P. P. Sheridan, Fort Yamhill, Dayton, Oregon.
 Lieut. J. Van Voast, Boston, Massachusetts.
 Lieut. C. McKeever, Camp Floyd, U. T.
 Lieut. B. D. Forsythe, Fort Yamhill, Oregon.
 Gen. John E. Wool, Troy, N. Y.
 Capt. John Withers, San Antonio, Texas.
 Capt. Thos. J. Cram, care Superintendent Coast Survey.
 Lieut. G. Crook.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
Third Auditor's Office, April 1, 1859.

SIR: On yesterday I enclosed you a copy of a resolution of the House of Representatives, referring to me for examination and report the

Oregon and Washington claims, for expenses &c., incurred in suppressing Indian hostilities in 1855 and 1856; also a copy of my letter to the chairman of the Committee on Military Affairs on that subject, and requested from you certain information on points indicated.

On page sixty-one of the letter to the chairman of the Committee on Military Affairs you will observe I stated the result of an examination of your accounts in this office, of the fourth quarter of 1855 and the first quarter of 1856, with reference to the prices paid by you for horses, mules, &c., for the regular service. I then stated—

“Lieutenant Withers, during the two quarters, purchased one hundred and eleven horses, at prices varying from \$60 to \$200, the average cost being little less than \$124. Some of these are described as “American horses,” varying from \$160 to \$200 each; others, as “half-breed,” at about \$125. Of mules, fifty-one were purchased at prices varying from \$140 to \$200 each, and averaging \$158 each, &c.”

In a speech of Hon. L. F. Grover, of Oregon, in the House of Representatives, on this subject, delivered on the 21st February, referring to these purchases made by you, as stated in my report; he says:

“This purchase of horses by Lieutenant Withers was made known to the commission at the time of their action on the allowances for horses lost in service which they reported. Lieutenant Withers having been transferred from the department of the Pacific to the department of Texas, the commission caused the principal agent who made those purchases to come before them. They took his sworn testimony relative to the value of those animals, and the value of the animals in the volunteer service, with which he was well acquainted. His statements were, that these one hundred and eleven horses were generally of an inferior order, that very few of them were of American blood, and were, in some instances, returned worn out horses from the volunteer service; that as an average lot they were not of one-half the value of those of the first regiment of Oregon mounted volunteers. He further states that none of them were fit for mounting dragoons in the regular service.”

Governor Stevens, of Washington Territory, in a speech delivered on the same day, on this subject, speaking of the facts established before the commission in regard to the horses purchased for the regular service, said:

“They were mostly Indian ponies, or horses of Spanish blood, with a few worn out American horses. They were purchased for the purpose of remounting the dragoons, under an order from General Wool, prohibiting the payment of more than \$200 for one horse. They were taken to Vancouver, and every one of them, before a board of regular officers, was condemned as unfit for the purpose for which they were purchased. Not an animal came up to the regulation standard. Not one was fit for cavalry uses. The agents who purchased these horses gave their sworn testimony that the horses purchased for the volunteer service were every one up to the dragoon standard, and that their value was more than double the value in cash of the horses purchased for the regular service.”

And again: “It matters not that horses at private sale bring from \$300 to \$500. It matters not that the people are taxed for horses at

the same rates. It matters not that all these purchases were made by contract, and that governmental faith is involved. They must all be brought to the bed of Procrustes. Because General Wool bought a few worthless Indian ponies and worn out American horses for from \$80 to \$200, every one of which was condemned as unfit for service, therefore, the large, strong-limbed, serviceable, and hardy American horses of the volunteers, which *were* fit for service, which *did* come up to the regulation standard, which went through long and severe campaigns, living simply on grass, and which enabled the volunteers to strike the hardest blows and achieve the greatest victories over the Indians which were struck and achieved either by volunteers or regulars, are to be paid for at rates from \$80 to \$200."

In the statement I made I simply stated the facts as they appeared in your accounts. I had no means of knowing anything respecting the quality of the horses, further than is indicated in the descriptive remarks which I gave. I did not, however, suppose it possible that "unserviceable," "worn out," or "worthless" animals would be purchased by an officer of the regular army, for any purpose, or at any price. I was, therefore, very much surprised to see the statements hereinbefore given, relative to those purchases; and I have now respectfully to request of you that you will give me, at your earliest convenience, all the information in your possession on this particular point, in addition to that requested in my former letter.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. J. ATKINSON, *Auditor.*

Captain JOHN WITHERS,
San Antonio, Texas.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
Third Auditor's Office, April 4, 1859.

SIR: By the enclosed series of resolutions, adopted by the House of Representatives of the Congress of the United States on the 8th of February last, I am directed to report to said House, by the first Monday in December next, the amount due upon the claims of the citizens of the Territories of Oregon and Washington for expenses incurred in the suppression of Indian hostilities in the years 1855 and 1856, according to certain rules therein set forth. The third resolution is as follows: "No person either in the military or in the civil service of the United States, or of said Territories, shall be paid for his services in more than one employment or capacity for the same period of time; and all such double or triple allowances for pay as appears in said accounts shall be rejected."

I have the honor, therefore, respectfully to request that, as early as may be convenient, you will cause me to be furnished with the names of all persons whatever that held any appointment in said Territories, by or through your department, to which a pecuniary compensation was attached, from the 1st day of October, 1855, to the 31st of Decem-

ber, 1856, the capacity or employment, and the amount of compensation of each.

I am, with great respect, your obedient servant,

R. J. ATKINSON, *Auditor*.

Hon. JACOB THOMPSON,

Secretary of the Interior.

A similar letter, same date as the above, was addressed to the following persons: Hon. Howell Cobb, Secretary of the Treasury; Hon. Joseph Holt, Postmaster General; Hon. Howell Cobb, Acting Attorney General.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,

Third Auditor's Office, April 6, 1859.

SIR: Herewith I take the liberty of enclosing two field and staff rolls of the volunteers in the Territory of Washington during the Indian hostilities there in 1855 and 1856. As there were but two regiments in service, and only one at any one period of time, and neither one thousand strong, I will be very much obliged if you will, at your earliest convenience, advise me if said field and staff are in accordance with the organization of the army of the United States in time of war; and if not, what would be the recognized field and staff for such a force according to said organization.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. J. ATKINSON, *Auditor*.

Colonel SAMUEL COOPER,

Adjutant General United States Army.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,

Third Auditor's Office, April 12, 1859.

SIR: Enclosed herewith please find copy of a resolution of the House of Representatives, adopted on the eighth of February last, by which I am instructed to make an examination of the vouchers and papers on file in this office, connected with claims of citizens of Oregon and Washington Territories, for expenses incurred in suppressing Indian hostilities in said Territories in 1855 and 1856, and to report to said House, on the first Monday of December next, the amount due and allowable for services, supplies, &c., agreeably to certain rules and principles prescribed in said resolution.

By the first clause of the resolution I am directed to "recognize no company or individual as entitled to pay except such as were called into service by the territorial authorities of Oregon and Washington, or such whose services have been recognized and accepted by said authorities."

I respectfully request that you will furnish me, at your earliest convenience, with copies of such orders or other official documents, records of the Territory of Washington, as will enable me to determine what companies were called into the service of the Territory of

Washington, or whose services were recognized or accepted by the authorities thereof; showing when called out, or recognized and accepted, and the period of service of each of the said companies.

By the third clause of the resolution it is directed that "no person either in the military or in the civil service of the United States, or of said Territories, shall be paid for his services in more than one employment or capacity for the same period of time, and all such double or triple allowances for pay as appears in said accounts shall be rejected."

I also request that you will furnish me with the names of all officers or persons in the civil service of said Territory who were engaged in said volunteer service; specifying in each case the position held by such person in the civil service, with the salary or emoluments attached thereto, and the capacity in which such persons were employed or served in said volunteer service.

I also invite your attention to the fourth clause of the resolution, and will feel greatly obliged if you will, at your earliest convenience, furnish me with all the information in your possession on that branch of the subject, and with special reference to the following points:

1st. The prevailing prices, *for cash*, during the last quarter of the year 1855, and the first and second quarters, respectively, of the year 1856, of leading articles of supplies, property, &c.—such as horses, mules, oxen, hay, oats, beef, pork, flour, potatoes, sugar, and such other articles as were purchased for the use of the service in the localities in which you were situated, or had the means of knowing from personal knowledge.

2d. The difference, if any, in the price of such articles of property, supplies, merchandise, &c., purchased for the volunteer service, or the compensation of persons for services rendered in various capacities in connexion therewith; the hire of animals, prices for rents, pasture, transportation, &c., as paid for, or agreed to be paid for, in what is termed "*scrip*," or certificates of indebtedness; and the prices at which such property, supplies, labor, &c., could have been obtained at the time if paid for *in cash*.

3d. The rate of discount, if any, at which said "*scrip*," or certificates of indebtedness, sold, or passed from hand to hand, in the transactions of business, during said period; also, whether, in consequence of the clause inserted in said "*scrip*," or certificates, that payment would only be made "whenever the Congress of the United States shall, by appropriation, provide for the payment thereof," a higher scale of prices did not prevail in the purchase of property, supplies, &c., and in the compensation for services, than would have prevailed had payments been made at the time in cash.

I would respectfully suggest that files of daily or weekly newspapers, published at the leading commercial points in said Territory, which contain regular *prices current* for the period embraced in said hostilities, would be useful for reference on the subject; and I request, if you can conveniently procure them, that you will transmit them to me, with your reply to the foregoing.

I also transmit a printed copy of my report to the chairman of the Committee on Military Affairs, House of Representatives, at the late

session of Congress, on the subject of these claims : and I will thank you, if your duties will permit an examination thereof, that you will communicate to me any information in your possession on any of the points or subject-matters of claim therein referred to ; also, any information in your possession with reference to branches of the resolution of the House, other than those before referred to, that would throw light upon the subject or aid in arriving at correct conclusions relative thereto, my object in addressing you being to obtain all the information available on the subject.

With great respect, your obedient servant,

R. J. ATKINSON, *Auditor*.

Hon. CHARLES H. MASON,

Secretary, Washington Territory.

A similar letter, same date as above, was addressed to his excellency John Whitaker, governor of Oregon.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,

Third Auditor's Office, April 12, 1859.

SIR: Enclosed herewith please find copy of a resolution of the House of Representatives, adopted on the 8th February last, by which I am instructed to make an examination of the vouchers and papers on file in this office connected with claims of citizens of Oregon and Washington Territories for expenses incurred in suppressing Indian hostilities in said Territories in 1855 and 1856, and to report to said House, on the first Monday in December next, the amount due and allowable for services, supplies, &c., agreeably to certain rules and principles prescribed in said resolution.

I invite your attention to the fourth clause of the resolution, and will feel greatly obliged if you will, at your earliest convenience, furnish me with all the information in your possession on that branch of the subject, and with special reference to the following points :

1. The prevailing prices, *for cash*, during the last quarter of the year 1855, and the first and second quarters, respectively, of the year 1856, of leading articles of property, supplies, &c.—such as horses, mules, oxen, hay, oats, beef, pork, flour, potatoes, sugar, and such other articles as were purchased for the use of the service in the localities in which you were situated, or had the means of knowing from personal knowledge.

2. The difference, if any, in the prices of such articles of property, supplies, merchandise, &c., purchased for the volunteer service, or the compensation of persons for services rendered in various capacities in connexion therewith ; the hire of animals ; prices for rents, pasture, transportation, &c., as paid for, or agreed to be paid for, in what is termed "*scrip*," or certificates of indebtedness ; and the prices at which such property, supplies, labor, &c., could have been obtained at the time if paid for *in cash*.

3. The rate of discount, if any, at which said "*scrip*," or certificates of indebtedness, sold, or passed from hand to hand, in the transactions of business, during said period ; also, whether, in consequence of the clause inserted in said "*scrip*," or certificates, that payment would only be made "whenever the Congress of the United States

shall, by appropriation, provide for the payment'' thereof, a higher scale of prices did not prevail in the purchase of property, supplies, &c., and in the compensation for services, than would have prevailed had payment been made at the time in cash.

I also transmit a printed copy of my report to the chairman of the Committee on Military Affairs, House of Representatives, at the late session of Congress, on the subject of these claims; and I will thank you, if your duties will permit an examination thereof, that you will communicate to me any information in your possession on any of the points or subject-matters of claim therein referred to; also, any information in your possession with reference to branches of the resolution of the House, other than those before referred to, that would throw light upon the subject or aid in arriving at correct conclusions relative thereto, my object in addressing you being to obtain all the information available on the subject.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. J. ATKINSON, *Auditor.*

ANDREW J. THAYER, Esq.,

United States District Attorney, Salem, Oregon.

A similar letter, same date as above, was addressed to Hon. Edward Lander, chief justice United States district court, Olympia, Washington Territory; J. S. M. Van Cleave, esq., United States district attorney, Olympia, Washington Territory; May 31—F. A. Chenowith, associate justice; Joel Palmer, late superintendent of Indian affairs, Salem, Oregon; J. W. Nesmith, late superintendent of Indian affairs, Salem, Oregon; E. Geary, superintendent of Indian affairs, Salem, Oregon.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,

Third Auditor's Office, June 28, 1859.

SIR: I have received your letter of the 18th instant, in reply to mine of the 31st March, and thank you for the information therein contained, as well as your promptitude in furnishing it.

In answer to my inquiry as to the price of horses, you state that "good *Indian* horses could be purchased at from \$25 to \$35 each;" and I now beg leave to request that you will state the value of *American* as well as *half-breed* horses in the localities in which you were situated. Also please state on what description of horses the volunteers were generally mounted—whether Indian, American, or half-breed; and if each description was used by the mounted volunteers, as well as in the transportation of supplies, &c., please state in what proportion of each, as nearly as you can.

Your early reply will much oblige, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. J. ATKINSON, *Auditor.*

Lieutenant E. J. HARVIE,

Fort Steilacoom, Steilacoom, Washington Territory.

OFFICE OF ACTING ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER,

Fort Steilacoom, W. T., May 18, 1859.

SIR: I have to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 31st of March, ultimo, enclosing a resolution of the House of Representatives, touching the Washington and Oregon Indian hostility debt, and in reply thereto would very respectfully state that I only arrived out in this Territory in January, 1856, and was not employed in the quartermaster's service until the middle of the next May, consequently, was on that duty only about seven weeks of the period referred to by you. However, though my information may be scant, it shall be reliable.

During the second quarter of 1856 I paid carpenters \$4 per day; blacksmiths \$100 per month; packers and teamsters \$60 per month. Hay, brought from the Willamette valley and delivered at the Cascades station, at least seventy-five miles, cost \$15 per ton, all charges included; and oats in that valley sold for 45 cents to 55 cents per bushel. Good Indian horses could be bought for \$25 to \$35 each. The fresh beef for issue to the troops cost 12 cents per pound.

During the period in question I was stationed at Camp (now Fort) Cascades, Washington Territory, and received the greatest portion of our quartermaster and commissary supplies from the depot at Fort Vancouver, and therefore am not sufficiently versed in the detail of their cost, &c., to extend this information.

With regard to the relative value of cash and scrip, I can say that labor, materials, provisions, or any purchasable commodity, cost twice as much in scrip as it did in cash, or, in general terms, one dollar of the latter was worth two dollars of the former.

With my regrets, sir, that the circumstances referred to preclude me from giving you more extended, and a greater variety of information upon the subject-matter of your letter, I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. J. HARVIE,

First Lieutenant 9th Infantry, A. A. Q. M.

THIRD AUDITOR OF THE TREASURY,
Washington City, D. C.

CAMP FLOYD,

Utah Territory, May 20, 1859.

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of a copy of a resolution of the House of Representatives adopted on the 8th February, 1859, also a copy of your letter to the chairman of the House Committee on Military Affairs, on the subject of claims growing out of Indian hostilities in Oregon and Washington.

I regret that it is not in my power to give you much information with reference to these claims, as all my papers, both public and private, relating to them are in the city of New York. I was obliged to leave them behind on account of the limited amount of transportation fur-

nished me at Fort Leavenworth. I can, therefore, merely refer you to my abstracts of purchases and disbursements for the 1st and 2nd quarters of 1856, on file in your office. They will not, however, give you a correct idea of the *lowest cash prices* prevailing at that time in the vicinity of Fort Steilacoom, as nearly all my purchases were made *on credit*, and my packers and teamsters were frequently obliged to sell their certified accounts at a heavy discount. It was the opinion of *every* officer at Fort Steilacoom that the prices paid or agreed to be paid by the volunteer quartermasters and commissaries in Washington Territory, for supplies and property of all kinds, for hire of clerks, teamsters, packers, ox and mule teams, &c., were *very exorbitant*. There was no one in either the quartermaster or commissary departments who had the slightest idea of his duty. Supplies of all kinds were squandered and wasted in the most shameful manner; rations were issued to persons in no way connected with the volunteer service, together with other abuses too numerous to mention.

Regretting that I cannot give you the definite information asked for in your letter of March 31, I remain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

CHAUNCEY McKEEVER,
First Lieutenant 3d Artillery.

R. J. ATKINSON, Esq.,
Third Auditor, Washington, D. C.

FORT STEILACOOM,
Washington Territory, May 20, 1859.

SIR: Your communication dated March 31, enclosing copy of a resolution of the House of Representatives in relation to the war debt of Oregon and Washington Territories, came duly to hand. In reply thereto I am sorry to state I have no information on the subject to communicate. I was not acting in the capacity of either quartermaster or commissary during any part of the time referred to.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

C. A. REYNOLDS,
Second Lieutenant 9th Infantry.

R. J. ATKINSON, Esq.,
Third Auditor of the Treasury, Washington, D. C.

FORT YAMHILL,
Oregon Territory, May 24, 1859.

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the reception of a communication from the office of the Third Auditor of the Treasury, enclosing resolutions adopted by the House of Representatives in reference to claims of citizens of Washington and Oregon Territories in suppressing Indian hostilities, &c, &c., and desiring at my earliest convenience any information I possess in reference thereto.

I have the honor to state that I performed the duties of an assistant quartermaster and commissary to the regular force at Fort Dalles, Oregon Territory, from the commencement of these difficulties in the fall of 1855 to about the 31st of May, 1856, and in such capacity fitted out the different expeditions radiating from that point against the Yakama and other hostile Indians. The country in the vicinity of Fort Dalles, and in fact all that extensive region lying between the Cascades and Rocky mountains, did not contain then more than twenty or thirty farmers, and of this number not one cultivated the soil to any but a meagre extent. A small quantity of oats and hay, together with an amount of garden vegetables sufficient to supply the wants of the little settlement in close contiguity to the post, comprised most of their productions. This whole region is, however, covered throughout with fine grass and well adapted to grazing purposes. Cattle and horses as a consequence were numerous and more than equal to the demand, and in fact constituted the principal wealth of both settler and Indian. Fort Dalles is, however, in easy communication with Fort Vancouver and the Willamette valley, the whole distance being traversed by steamboats, with the exception of a small portage of three miles at the Cascades. In view of these facts, it was found most economical, and indeed necessary, to procure almost all military supplies from "below," and as a consequence my purchases were extremely limited. The unexpected advent of Indian hostilities, and the rapid concentration of regular troops at the post, made it necessary for me on one or two occasions to purchase a small amount of commissary stores, and at prices necessarily higher than usual. In the absence of my papers I am not able to give you the figures at which these articles were purchased, but a reference to them on file in the Treasury Department will give you the proper information. I may remark here that just before the time that hostilities commenced the people of Oregon and Washington Territories were excited with the news that extensive deposits of gold had been found in the vicinity of Fort Colville, on the upper Columbia, and an extensive emigration to this locality was the consequence. Later accounts were, however, discouraging, and at this point of time hostilities commenced, leaving at the Dalles an unusual number of adventurers and miners without occupation. This fact enabled me to procure any amount of labor at just and reasonable prices.

With these explanatory remarks I will proceed to give you (as far as memory serves me) the prices paid for services rendered and articles purchased.

Horses.—None were purchased by myself. Lieutenant McFeely, of the fourth infantry, acting assistant quartermaster and acting assistant commissary of subsistence to Yakama expedition under Major Rains, received his funds and supplies from myself, and upon reference to his papers you will find that the highest price paid by him for a horse, in the fall of 1855, was eighty dollars; the average about sixty. These horses were of the class styled Indian, and constitute about nine-tenths of the whole number in the country. They were fully equal, if not superior, to those used by the volunteers for packing, and, with a few exceptions, not inferior to those used for riding purposes. I

may add here that I observed two companies of mounted volunteers to which these remarks in their full extent ought not to apply, viz: Captains Hembree's and Wilson's. These companies struck me as being the best mounted of any in the volunteer service, and contained some fine American horses.

Cattle.—No oxen were purchased for transportation purposes, but beef on the hoof, of good quality, was easily procured at ten cents per pound.

Mules.—None purchased by myself for want of authority. A few were offered for sale by returning miners at from one hundred and twenty-five to one hundred and fifty dollars.

Pack saddles.—Any number from six to eight dollars each. Had time permitted, could have contracted for them, new, at the last figure.

Oats.—Two dollars per bushel. It was found the most economical to obtain this article by requisition upon Vancouver, but owing to the unusual severity and great length of the winter, I was forced to purchase whenever it was possible. The above is the highest price paid.

Hay.—Thirty dollars per ton. For the reason given in my explanatory remarks, this article was difficult to obtain, and towards the latter part of the winter the supply was entirely exhausted. The animals not required for garrison use were ranched or pastured by contract, but those kept in stable were often without "long forage" of any description. During the latter portion of the winter hay could only be procured by obtaining the services of some hundred squaws, who cut the dry grass on the mountains and packed in on their backs.

Pasturage.—The government animals were, with the above exceptions, all "ranchd or pastured" by contract, (services included and accountability secured,) at one dollar per head per month.

Transportation (steam) from Fort Dalles to Vancouver, forty dollars per ton.

Clerk, one hundred and twenty-five dollars per month.

Agent, one hundred and twenty-five dollars per month.

Carpenters, four dollars and fifty cents per day.

Blacksmiths, one hundred dollars per month.

Teamsters, sixty dollars per month.

Packers, sixty dollars per month.

Laborers, sixty dollars per month.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

B. D. FORSYTHE,

First Lieutenant Fourth Infantry.

Hon. R. J. ATKINSON,

Third Auditor of Treasury, Washington, D. C.

FORT STEILACOOM,
Washington Territory, May 28, 1859.

SIR: Your communication of March 31st, enclosing resolutions of the House of Representatives with regard to the war debt of Oregon

and the Territory of Washington, has been received. You call my attention particularly to the fourth resolution.

I was placed in command of the Puget's Sound district in January, 1856.

Articles had, I believe, risen to their maximum prices about that time; I have not an exact knowledge of the prices, but am informed by Mr. Goldsborough, who was quartermaster's clerk at the time, that flour was \$12 per barrel; hay, \$20 per ton; oxen, \$150 per pair; mules, \$1 25 each; American horses, from \$75 to \$200 each; oats, from \$1 25 to \$1 50 per bushel; beef, \$35 per barrel; pork, \$40 per barrel; potatoes, \$1 per bushel; sugar, 16 to 18 cents per pound; rice, 12 to 15 cents per pound.

The scrip at first was taken at par, afterwards at fifty per centum discount.

I am of the opinion that neither of the resolutions of the House reaches the true merits of the case with regard to this war debt.

Before attempting to ascertain the *amount of the debt incurred* they should have inquired into the *necessity of incurring it*.

The conducting of operations against the hostile Indians of the Puget's Sound district (which included the country between the Cascade range of mountains and the Pacific, extending south to the Columbia river) was confided to me in January, 1856, by the general commanding the department of the Pacific.

I took the field in February, and by the 10th of March considered the war as closed, as far as offensive operations on the part of the Indians were considered.

I requested Governor Stevens, on the 14th of March, 1856, in an official communication, to issue his proclamation calling out two companies of volunteers, to be mustered into the service of the United States, with the organization pay, and allowances of the infantry of the United States army.

I stated that I considered these companies, with the seven companies of regulars which were then in my command, amply sufficient for all the purposes required.

The governor refused them, choosing to keep up his own organization. I did not consider these companies of volunteers as absolutely necessary, but I requested them to be called out as a matter of expediency, hoping thereby to induce the governor to disband his volunteers, to sustain whom he was contracting heavy debts.

I considered them very unnecessary, and in fact they embarrassed me much in my endeavors to pacify the country.

Had those companies for whom I made the call been mustered into the service, I should have disbanded them in two months.

There has been no offensive warfare carried on or depredations committed (by the Indians of the United States) in the district of Puget's Sound from the 10th of March, 1856, to the present time.

I have received the communication addressed by you to the chairman of the Committee of Military Affairs on the subject of the war debt.

Many of those accounts are certainly curiosities in their way.

I consider all the debts incurred in Washington Territory after the

14th of March, 1856, for the sustainment of the organization maintained by Governor Stevens as unnecessary.

With regard to the Oregon war debt, I cannot speak from personal knowledge.

Should Congress, however, in their wisdom, and in view of the hardship which would necessarily attach to many cases where supplies have been furnished and services rendered in good faith, resolve to satisfy these debts, in accordance with the resolutions of February 8, 1859, I trust they will not fail to legislate for the future.

No volunteers should be acknowledged for pay unless mustered into the service of the United States by the authority of the President or officers of the army, amenable to his orders.

Should the manner in which this war debt has been contracted pass a precedent for the future, government may expect to have their treasures unnecessarily depleted quite often.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

SILAS CASEY,

Lieutenant Colonel 9th Infantry.

THIRD AUDITOR OF THE TREASURY,
Washington, D. C.

ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI, *March 29, 1859.*

SIR: In answer to your communication of March 19, requiring the transmission of certain papers, documents, &c., connected with the claims of citizens of Oregon and Washington Territories, for expenses incurred in the late Indian hostilities, I have the honor to state that all papers, documents, &c., touching the matter referred to in your letter, were left at Fort Vancouver, Washington Territory, and, if preserved, must be in the possession of Captain R. Ingalls, United States army, one of the commissioners now at that post. I have enclosed your letters to him with a request that he will make a report immediately.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. J. SMITH.

Captain 1st Dragoons.

R. J. ATKINSON, Esq.,

Third Auditor United States Treasury, Washington, D. C.

EAST LEXINGTON, *Mass., May 24, 1859.*

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter dated March 31, 1859, relating to claims of certain citizens of Oregon and Washington Territories, for expenses incurred in suppressing Indian hostilities in those Territories in 1855 and 1856.

I was the regimental quartermaster and acting assistant commissary of subsistence of the 9th infantry in 1856, and during the first and second quarters of that year was stationed part of the time at Fort Vancouver, Washington Territory, and part of the time at Fort Dalles, Oregon Territory. My duties, however, did not call upon me to purchase quartermaster or commissary stores, and I there-

fore would not feel myself competent to say what were the prevailing prices of the leading articles of supply at that time.

I think that nearly all of the property and stores purchased for the United States in those Territories at that time were purchased by the quartermaster at Fort Vancouver, Washington Territory.

I am entirely ignorant of the prices paid by the Territories for supplies, merchandise, &c., for the volunteer service, except from mere rumor, and therefore am not able to give any information of value on the subject.

The printed copy of your report to the chairman of the Committee on Military Affairs on the subject of the above claims was not enclosed in your letter, as indicated. Said report I should be glad to receive, if it is still in your power to send me one.

I have the honor to be, sir, your obedient servant,

JAMES VAN VOAST,
First Lieut. 9th Infantry.

THIRD AUDITOR, *Washington, D. C.*

HEADQUARTERS 9TH INFANTRY,
Fort Dalles, Oregon, May 29, 1859.

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of the 31st of March, and in answer, beg leave to refer you to the report of Captain Thomas Jordan, my quartermaster, who is now preparing a statement of the prices paid by us in 1855 and 1856 for the leading articles of supplies which you have noticed.

I have also received and read your report to the chairman of the Military Committee, House of Representatives. I have no knowledge on any of the points or subject-matter therein referred to.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

G. WRIGHT,
Colonel 9th Infantry.

R. J. ATKINSON, Esq.,

Third Auditor Treasury Department, Washington, D. C.

FORT HOSKINS, *Oregon, May 31, 1859.*

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of March 31, together with your report upon the Indian war claims of Oregon and Washington Territories. I regret I cannot furnish the information you desire, as at the period of the so-called war I was not acting either in the quartermaster or commissary departments. The general impression is, that the prices were exorbitant and to the utmost limit of extravagance.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. K. McCALL,
Second Lieut. 4th Infantry, U. S. A.

R. J. ATKINSON, Esq.,

Auditor Treasury U. S., Washington, D. C.

FORT HOSKINS, Oregon, June 5, 1859.

SIR: In reply to your letter of 31st of March, I have the honor to state that I did not report for duty in this department until the spring of 1857, and consequently have no personal knowledge of matters pertaining to the Indian war, of 1855 and 1856.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. T. GENTRY,

Second Lieut. 4th Infantry, A. A. Q. M.

Hon. R. J. ATKINSON,

Third Auditor Treasury Department, Washington.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE,

Olympia, W. T., June 8, 1859.

SIR: Your communication of 12th April last, requesting that I would furnish you with copies of official documents and other information relative to matters connected with the late Indian war in this Territory, has been received.

In reply I have to state that it will give me pleasure to comply with your request at as early a period as possible.

I am, sir, respectfully, your obedient servant,

C. H. MASON,

Secretary Washington Territory.

Hon. R. J. ATKINSON,

Third Auditor, Washington City.

YOKE POINT LIGHT-HOUSE,

Washington Territory, June 18, 1859.

SIR: Yours of the 12th of April has been received. In answer, I have to state that I have no information relative to the "claims of citizens of Oregon and Washington Territories for expenditures incurred in suppressing Indian hostilities in said Territories, &c.," not already in your possession. As I resided in a part of the Territory remote from the seat of war, from which no supplies were drawn, and where but few volunteers were raised, I of course know but little personally concerning the service. I was not connected in any manner with the service, nor in any respect interested therein, except as a citizen of this Territory.

In this corner of the Territory we constructed block-houses in which most of our citizens took refuge during the most dangerous period of the war, but I believe no claims were made out in consequence thereof against the United States.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. S. M. VAN CLEAVE.

Hon. R. J. ATKINSON,

Third Auditor Treasury, Washington, D. C.

RIPLEY, *Brown County, Ohio, June 27, 1859.*

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of March 31, also the accompanying report and resolutions of the House of Representatives. I regret that your request did not reach me before I left Washington Territory, where I would have had better opportunities and more time to furnish you the information you desire.

I have always considered that the calling out of volunteers and their organization for aggressive warfare in Oregon and Washington Territories during the years of 1855 and 1856, as unnecessary, and that the necessity of the case would have been fully answered by a temporary organization for defence only, at a few exposed points, and the punishment of the Indians left to the properly constituted military authorities.

Had this been done, the expense would have been comparatively small, and the country would have suffered but little; for the damage committed by Indians, by direct aggression, is minute compared with the baneful consequences of so great a drain upon the labor and resources of the country, and the demoralization consequent upon the organization of a frontier people into an undisciplined volunteer soldiery. The regular troops, too few at first, were soon sufficiently reinforced for the punishment of the Indians; they would have been able to draw their supplies from the immediate Territory, which would have been paid for in cash out of lawful appropriations, nor would they have been tampered by the often conflicting policy of the volunteer troops, but for their presence.

The expenses of the war would have been paid for at the time, the progress of the country scarcely interrupted, and the incubus that has resulted from so extensive a credit system would never have followed.

* * * * *

Three weeks after entering the field the war was ended on the sound, and the commander of the regular troops notified the self-constituted commander of the volunteers, that he no longer considered the force called out by him as necessary for the safety of the country.

But the volunteers were retained in service for two months more, employed in enforcing martial-law and suppressing the legal tribunals of the country; after which a force of more than two hundred were marched over the mountains, two hundred miles into Oregon, and engaged with some Indians with whom Colonel Wright had concluded a truce. The greater portion of the volunteer force on Puget's Sound was a kind of reserve corps, which remained at home, the men attending to their own affairs, but still organized into companies, of which the number of officers, in some instances, were much out of proportion to the number of privates.

In March, 1856, in Washington Territory, all aggression on the part of the Indians ceased, and in May the regular troops considered peace and friendly relations again established. The volunteers were continued in service some months later, and whatever resistance they met from the Indians can only be regarded as self-defence on their part. There is no doubt but what the volunteers would have still

been continued in service had not the credit system, on which their organization depended, failed and compelled them to withdraw.

In southern Oregon the volunteers were only withdrawn after the removal of all the hostile Indians from their country to the reservation on the West.

The credit system unquestionably advanced the price of all articles of supply far beyond the cash prices of the country. Many good men gave their produce at cash prices, but the amount was greatly insufficient to supply the wants of the volunteers, and the balance necessary had to be obtained from sharp traders, at whatever prices they chose to demand. Justice requires that these good people, who furnished supplies at moderate prices, in good faith, under the impression that the authorities had a right to institute such a state of affairs, should be paid, but the payment should be so qualified that no future governor of a State or Territory would be entitled to it as a precedent for incurring like expenses.

I was not on duty as quartermaster or commissary during the war until the 1st of July, 1856, but I paid the greater portion of the expenses incurred by my predecessors. Many horses were purchased, ranging in price from \$50 to \$200. Two of the best American horses in the country were purchased at the last-mentioned price.

The average price of the common horses of the country, and such as were mostly in use by the volunteers on Puget's Sound, was from \$70 to \$80. In October, 1855, twenty-one horses were purchased of William F. Folmer at \$75 each, and in February, 1856, nine more at the same price. In February, 1856, twenty horses were purchased of O. Cushman at \$125 each. This difference of price was owing, not so much to the difference in the quality of the horses as to the fact that they were purchased on credit by Cushman, who was authorized to procure them for the quartermaster's department. The highest price paid for mules was \$175, the lowest \$119. The highest price paid for oxen, \$200 per yoke, the lowest \$180. Hay, there was none in the country, as the grazing was good all winter. I purchased all the hay necessary in July, 1856, by offering \$20 per ton. Oats I obtained at the same time by offering \$1 per bushel. Oats were purchased at the commencement of the war at 75 cents per bushel. The highest price paid, in one or two cases, was \$2, and \$1 25 and \$1 50 was a common price during the war. When I entered upon the duties of commissary, in July, 1856, the contract price of beef was 17 cents. In August following a new contract was made at 16 cents. In the summer of 1856 I could have made a contract to supply the troops with bacon at 18 cents per pound, but considered it extravagant. I purchased flour in the third quarter of 1856 at \$10 per barrel. The price during the war did not exceed \$12. Potatoes varied in price from 50 cents to \$1 per bushel, in 1855 and 1856. Sugar about 12 cents per pound.

The commissary prices of provisions, as sold to officers, is a fair average of the cash prices of the traders at the time. It must be remembered, however, that during the winter of 1855 and 1856 all purchases in the quartermaster's department at Fort Steilacoom were made on credit.

The price of laborers was \$2 and \$3 per day. The quartermaster paid from \$4 to \$12 per day for teamsters with their teams, the price varying according to the number of animals in the team; they were employed, however, only for short periods; the average price was \$6 and \$8 for a man and two yoke of oxen, and a wagon. Transportation on the sound varied from \$6 to \$8 per ton, and the hire of Indians was uniformly \$1 per day and subsistence.

I have thus given the prices actually paid in the regular service at the time, which were always the highest cash prices, because the best service was always required. What the difference was between these prices and those paid in scrip, I have no means of knowing. I only know that the prices increased as the war continued, and when the difference in the prices was alluded to, it was remarked that some time would elapse before the scrip would be paid, and charges would be made accordingly.

The system of accountability of public property was not understood, and of course was not acted upon. Where I witnessed issues, no system or rule seemed to be followed, and only the whim or wish of the receiver seemed to be considered. I have confined myself to personal knowledge in my statements, and they are founded entirely on my own experience. I have not been influenced by personal prejudice or private interest; my pecuniary interests would perhaps be advanced by the speedy and unqualified payment of the war debt.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

AUGUST V. KAUTZ,

First Lieutenant Fourth Infantry, United States Army.

Hon. ROBT. J. ATKINSON,

Third Auditor, Washington, D. C.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE.

Fort Walla-Walla, W. T., June 29, 1859.

SIR: In reply to your letter asking information as to certain prices for subsistence, stores, grain, labor, &c., during the Indian hostilities in this section of the country in 1855-'6, I have respectfully to state that I was not then in this part of the country, but doing duty in *southern California*, consequently am unable from my papers to give you any data on the subject.

My absence, establishing a depot of supply for the northwest boundary commission, will be a sufficient apology for not having answered your letter at an earlier date.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. W. KIRKHAM,

Captain and Assistant Quartermaster.

Hon. R. J. ATKINSON,

Third Auditor, Treasury Department, Washington, D. C.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE EAST,
Troy, July 15, 1859.

SIR: Agreeably to your request of the 31st March, 1859, and repeated the 7th instant, I have the honor to present my views, with such facts as are in my possession, relating to the Indian war claims of Oregon and Washington Territories, referred to in your communication to the chairman of the Committee on Military Affairs, dated the 10th January, 1859, and the report of the three commissioners "on war claims of Oregon and Washington Territories," transmitted the 23d January, 1859, by the Secretary of War to the President of the Senate.

These claims, by the report of the commissioners, amount to nearly six millions of dollars, viz: for Oregon, \$4,449,949, and for Washington, \$1,481,475, to which, no doubt, will be presented hereafter, for losses of property destroyed by Indians, claims amounting to one or more millions.

* * * * *

Major Haller having been driven back by the Yakamas, Major Rains, in consequence of the excitement of the whites, and apprehensive of the Yakamas, called on Governor Curry for four companies of militia or volunteers, and on the acting governor of Washington Territory for two companies. The acting governor of Washington Territory promptly responded to the call. Governor Curry, of Oregon, responded so far to the call as to send one company, October 13, 1855, to Major Rains, United States army, at Vancouver, which were to have been mustered into the United States service on the following day. In the meantime, as appears from Governor Curry's letter to Captain Wilson, October 13, 1855, he decided in conference with Colonel Nesmith and General Barnum, not to put the militia or volunteers under the command of United States officers, but to form an independent organization, to be under the direction of territorial officers, and, consequently, gave the following directions to Captain Wilson, viz: "The result of a conference held this evening with Generals Nesmith and Barnum, and others of our friends, has induced me to call your attention to the instructions I gave you this afternoon. You will bear distinctly in mind that your command you will not suffer to be mustered into the United States service." Instead of the four companies, as called for by Major Rains, Governor Curry issued his proclamation calling for eight companies of mounted volunteers, which, according to General Barnum's report of January 18, 1856, were raised and mustered, consisting of ten companies, numbering seven hundred and ninety-six, called the first regiment, and commanded by Colonel Nesmith. On the 15th October, Governor Curry issued another proclamation calling for five additional companies of mounted volunteers, as mustered by General Lamerick, numbering four hundred and seventy-eight men, to constitute the northern battalion, and four companies of mounted volunteers, as mustered by General Lamerick, numbering three hundred and eighty-seven men, to constitute the southern battalion. These, including two companies not embraced in his first proclamation, with one company, commanded by Captain Gordon, not mus-

tered, constituted all the troops known to me as having been called for by proclamation, and mentioned in despatches, making the entire volunteer force of Oregon as follows: first regiment, including two companies not called for by proclamation, 796; northern battalion, 478; southern battalion, 387. Total Oregon force, as called for, including two companies of first regiment, not embraced in Governor Curry's proclamation, 1,661; and including the company of Captain Gordon, not mustered, 1,736. Of this force, not to exceed four hundred is known to me, from any information derived from regular officers, or from the correspondence or reports of the volunteers, as having been engaged in repelling or repressing Indian hostilities in the Territory of Oregon. Of the first regiment, five companies, all mounted, under Colonel Nesmith, accompanied Major Rains in his expedition against the Yakama Indians. The colonel reports, November 19, 1855, that he commenced his march on the 3d of November, and returned with his command, as he says, exhausted, to the Dalles the 19th of November, having been engaged in going to the Yakama country and returning, sixteen days. It would appear by a letter of Colonel Nesmith, dated the 22d of November, that, on an inspection, only one-fourth of the whole number of his horses "were found fitted for present duty." He further says that "*the five companies which accompanied him to the Yakama are still at Camp Klickitat trying to recruit their horses,*" "*and that about one-half of the men composing the whole command desire their discharge.*" He further states that he had "given a few discharges upon the written report of the surgeon, stating that the men were unfit for duty." He "also granted furloughs to a few of the men, who have urgent business requiring their personal attention, for short periods." He "anxiously awaited orders for the disposition of the remainder of the command." On the 26th of November, 1855, the colonel informed Governor Curry that he had "assumed the responsibility of discharging about one hundred and twenty-five men from his regiment." He further says, "that the greater portion discharged were from the companies of Captains Cornelius, Hembree, and Bennett."

* * * * *

The loss of the horses, I presume, was not less expected than desired by those who furnished them, as they were appraised at double and treble their value.

Thus ended an expedition without the slightest advantage to any one save speculators who purchased the scrip, given in payment for supplies and transportation, as low as ten, twelve, fifteen, seventeen, eighteen, twenty, and twenty-five cents on the dollar. Some was sold for the rent of buildings at the Dalles for thirty-seven and a half cents on the dollar, which the owner, I believe, considered ample compensation. One person informed me that he had purchased sixty thousand dollars (\$60,000) of the scrip at seventeen cents on the dollar. He thought the whole amount sold would not exceed the average of twenty or twenty-five cents on the dollar.

* * * * *

Summary of the number of volunteers reported to be engaged in the expedition to the Yakama country and the expedition to Walla-Walla.

First regiment, six companies, commanded by Colonel Nesmith, commenced the march to the Yakama country the 3d of November and returned the 19th, having been sixteen days employed. Those six companies were reported to be as follows :

Captain Cornelius, company C, rank and file.....	100 strong.
Captain Hembree, company E, rank and file	99 strong.
Captain Hayden, company G, rank and file.....	104 strong.
Captain Bennett, company F, rank and file.....	81 strong.
Captain Wilson, company A, rank and file... ..	79 strong.
Captain Connoyer, company K, rank and file.....	30 strong.

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Colonel Nesmith, in a letter dated November 26, 1855, addressed to Governor Curry, says that he has assumed the responsibility of discharging one hundred and twenty-five men.

This would leave of the above companies three hundred and sixty-eight rank and file.

The colonel says that the greater portion of the number were discharged from the companies of Captains Cornelius, Hembree, and Bennett.

The companies ordered upon the expedition to Walla-Walla, seven in number, rank and file of about four hundred and fifty-three, after deducting from Captains Cornelius, Hembree, and Bennett's companies one hundred men discharged by Colonel Nesmith, being the greater proportion of one hundred and twenty-five, see as follows: from E. M. Barnum's, adjutant general, report of January 18, 1856, it appears that the first regiment was organized in October, 1855, as follows, viz :

Captain A. V. Wilson, Oct. 18, rank and file	79, company A.
Captain O. Humason, Oct. 18, rank and file.....	65, company B.
Captain J. R. Kelly, Oct. 16, rank and file.....	93, company C.
Captain T. R. Cornelius, Oct. 17, rank and file.....	100, company D.
Captain A. J. Hembree, Oct. 18, rank and file.....	99, company E.
Captain C. Bennett, Oct. 19, rank and file.....	81, company F.
Captain A. N. Armstrong, Oct. 22, rank and file...104,	company G.
Captain Davis Layton, Oct. 23, rank and file.....	74, company H.
Captain L. B. Monson, Oct. 24, rank and file.....	71, company I.
Captain N. A. Connoyer, Oct. 31, rank and file.....	30, company K.

Total..... 796

Of these companies, Cornelius 100, Hembree 99, Armstrong 104, Bennett 81, Wilson 79, and Connoyer 30—in all, rank and file, 493—accompanied Major Rains in his expedition against the Yakamas under the command of Colonel Nesmith, who commenced his march on the

3d of November, and returned to the Dalles on the 19th, being engaged sixteen days.

Of this number the colonel says, November 26, he discharged 125, leaving in service 368, reducing the regiment to 671, rank and file. Of this number about 475 were sent against the Walla-Walla Indians, as reported by Colonel Nesmith, the 28th of November. In a letter dated the 30th November, to Governor Curry, the colonel says: "I have taken the liberty of discharging one hundred and fifty men." Part of these were discharged, he says, on surgeons' certificates, while a large portion of them were discharged on account of the exhausted condition of their horses, and the impossibility of remounting them. These discharges (with the previous discharges, 125,) reduced the first regiment on the 20th November, according to Colonel Nesmith's letter, to five hundred and twenty-one, rank and file; most of which were sent to the Walla-Walla country, and, after spending the winter, returned in the spring to the Dalles.

In relation to the northern and southern battalions, reported January 12, 1856, by John K. Lamerick, mustering officer, to E. M. Barnum, adjutant general, amounting to eight hundred and sixty-five, rank and file, I am unable to give an account of their operations or verify their numbers, except from Major Marton's report to E. M. Barnum, December 10, 1855, in which he states that Captain Smith, U. S. A., was associated with his command at the battle of Grave Creek Hills. In another part of his report the major reports the volunteers, four hundred strong, co-operating with Captain Judah at the Meadows. O. D. Hoxie, adjutant, southern battalion, reports to E. M. Barnum, adjutant general, December 12, 1855, that the force with Captain Judah was three hundred and eighty-six. These are the only instances where I can find that volunteers operated with the regular army. * * * *

Throughout all the papers in my possession the company of mounted men under Captain Creighton, at Fort Orford, and Captain Harris, at Coos bay, as well as all those seen in your statement under the head of "recruiting battalion" and "not attached," are not mentioned, and are unknown to me.

Washington Territory.

The first call for volunteers in Washington Territory appears in the governor's annual message of December 7, 1855, in which Acting Governor Mason says twelve companies have been raised, amounting in all to upwards of seven hundred men.

Of these, five hundred were mounted.

Governor Stevens' proclamation of January 23, 1856, calls for six companies of volunteers, to consist of sixty men each; and again, by proclamation of August 2, 1856, for two companies. Colonel Casey, U. S. A., commanding Puget's Sound district, reported to me, May 19, 1856: "So far as the Indians on this side are concerned the contest is about ended, and should no considerable reinforcements be received, will soon die out. It may however be prolonged by a military territorial organization existing in this Territory, over which I

have no control." He also notified Governor Stevens, June 20, 1856, "that he did not consider the services of any volunteers as having been necessary for more than two months past."

The six companies called for by Governor Stevens, and the twelve previously raised by Acting Governor Mason, would make the volunteer force of that Territory consist of eighteen companies, ten hundred and sixty strong.

This does not include the last two companies called for August 2, 1856, for I cannot believe in the absence of positive information that they were mustered into the service, and certainly they were not required at that time, as appears from Colonel Casey's remarks quoted above. This will be found to correspond with your statement for February in regard to the number of companies—eighteen—but exceeds the number of men there given by three hundred and sixty.

Adjutant General Tilton, in his estimate of pay for six months, ending September 1, 1856, approved by Governor Stevens, reports the strength of the volunteer force nine hundred and fifty-seven.

This number again conflicts with the statement in Governor Stevens' letter to the New York Tribune of October 27, 1856, in which he says: "We have in the Sound twelve thousand warriors, and *less than seven hundred able-bodied white men.*" Also, when he states "that the expenses of the volunteers have been one hundred thousand dollars per month for the past three months, but that it will *now* be one hundred and fifty thousand dollars, as *the force will be seven hundred strong.*" And again, in instructions to Captain Percival, who was sent to purchase supplies in San Francisco, he says: "These troops are enlisted for six months, and number *about seven hundred.*" From all which it will be perceived that the volunteer force in that Territory, from official reports, did not exceed ten hundred and sixty, rank and file, from December, 1855, to August, 1856, and, from Governor Stevens' statements, did not exceed seven hundred men.

From the official reports of officers of the army serving in Puget's Sound district, I do not find that any volunteers, other than those mentioned in my previous communications, and recommended favorably to government, have been mentioned: they were Captains Hays, Wallace, Henness, and Hewett's companies on Puget's Sound, and Captain Newell, in the aggregate thirty-five, and Captain Strong, in the aggregate sixty-two, on Columbia river.

In regard to the number of hostiles in that section, Captain Keyes, United States army, reported, March 1, 1856, from the best authority, that they did not exceed two hundred, and Colonel Casey stated the same number in his official reports—a number that would not seem to justify Governor Stevens' call for so many volunteer troops, to act independent of the United States troops.

In regard to the prices paid for supplies, &c., by the volunteers, I am not in possession of any data that will enable me to arrive at any just conclusion. To judge, however, correctly of what ought to have been paid in each case, including the cost of transportation, reference ought to be made to the accounts of quartermasters and commissaries in Washington and Oregon previous to the commencement of the war, or previous to October, 1855. After the war commenced, the amount

on account of volunteers, in general, I believe, was paid for in scrip, and consequently without regard to the cost. It was considered a "godsend," and the most exorbitant prices for everything required for the use of the volunteers were demanded. In many cases the amounts furnished and prices charged appeared to be fabulous, and bear on their face fraud and deception. The regular army were compelled, in some cases, to conform to these prices, which ought not to govern in fixing the amount to be allowed on account of the volunteers.

In the final disposition of the property, it appears that the terms of the sale were cash. Never was money scarcer in that Territory than at that time; and consequently many who had finished cattle, horses, and merchandise of every description, and received payment therefor in scrip, were unable to redeem their property, which many an honest man, who, too late, had discovered the frauds and speculations, was anxious and willing to do; but this was not in accordance with their schemes, and, as usual, purchases were made by speculators and moneyed men, as you state, at much reduced rates. This cannot but be regarded as another species of speculation by which the government has been defrauded and honest men cheated of their just dues.

The enclosed slips will explain the matter more fully.

In your letter you also call attention to the fact that many of the companies in Washington Territory appear to have been raised, enrolled, and are believed to have remained during the whole term of service at the place of enrolment, among which you recite McCorkle's, at Monticello, on Cowlitz river; Plummer's, at Fort Townshend; Ebey's, at Whidby's island, and Warbuss', at Cowlitz Landing, on Cowlitz river. All these places I believe to be without the sphere of operations, and I have yet to learn that they were at any time visited by hostiles, or in fear of it. On the contrary, Whidby's island was the place where many of the friendly Indians, living on the east side of the Sound, were taken, fed, and cared for by an Indian agent. At no time did hostilities connected with this war occur on the west side of the Sound; and while at Steilacoom I was informed that as long as the friendly Indians could be kept there and at Whidby's island, no fears were entertained of an attack or desertion of the friendly Indians to the hostiles.

In conclusion, I would observe that in order to arrive at just conclusions in regard to the character and object of the volunteer service during the Indian war of 1855 and 1856 in Oregon and Washington Territories, it will only be necessary to examine the vouchers and prices paid for every species of service and all articles required for the use of the volunteers.

On examination, it will be discovered why the two governors would not allow volunteers to be commanded by officers of the United States army. To me it is indeed surprising that such vouchers and such prices as were paid for horses, cattle, wagons, saddles, bridles, harness, shoes, boots, and other clothing. oats, wheat, barley, corn, forage, stabling, pasturage, transportation of supplies, coffee, sugar, repairs, rent of buildings, ferriage, hire of persons, clerks and laborers, &c., as exhibited in your report to the chairman of the Military Committee

of the House of Representatives, should have been for a single moment entertained.

It is true the people have suffered, and what have they gained? Nothing but scrip, which has been sold from ten to twenty-five cents in the dollar. (See Captain Crane's Memoir on the Oregon War, from pages 138 to 187, and for the war in Washington Territory from pages 308 to 418.)

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
JOHN E. WOOL, *Major General.*

R. J. ATKINSON, Esq.,
Third Auditor, Washington, D. C.

OFFICE SUPERINTENDENT INDIAN AFFAIRS,
Portland, Oregon, July 22, 1859.

SIR: Your letter of the 12th of April, enclosing copy of the resolution of the House of Representatives adopted on the 8th of February last, also "Executive document No. 51, letter from Third Auditor" "on subject of claims growing out of Indian hostilities in Oregon and Washington," are received at this office.

As early and full attention to the subjects of your inquiries as the pressing duties of my office will permit will be given, and the result communicated.

Truly and respectfully, your obedient servant,
EDWARD R. GEARY,
Superintendent of Indian Affairs.

R. J. ATKINSON, Esq.,
Third Auditor, Washington, D. C.

TUSCALOOSA, *Alabama, August 4, 1859.*

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of March 31, 1859, enclosing a resolution of the House of Representatives, asking for certain information in regard to expenditures in Oregon and Washington Territories, and also of your letter of April 1, 1859, on the same subject.

In reply, I have respectfully to say that the statements made in your letter of January 10, 1859, addressed to the chairman of the Committee on Military Affairs, were eminently true. I received from a member of Congress, in February last, a copy of that letter, and, after examining it, was astonished to see such correct conclusions drawn by any one who had not been in Oregon during the period alluded to.

With reference to the statement of the Hon. Mr. Grover, of Oregon, I have to say that I am utterly ignorant of the person to whom he alludes as "the principal agent," who is represented as having purchased horses for me in 1855 and 1856.

Most of the horses were purchased by myself at Fort Vancouver, and the remainder were purchased, to the best of my recollection, by my clerk, Mr. C. A. Eastman, and Mr. Lloyd J. Brooke, neither of whom,

I am sure, could, by any possibility, have made the statements ^{quoted} by Mr. Grover. The horses purchased were the very best that could be procured at that time, and some of them were the finest horses in the country. They were purchased in lots, so as to keep the average price below two hundred dollars; some were, of course, not of the first quality. They were accordingly designated in my descriptive remarks as "Spanish," "American," &c., &c.

In regard to the extravagant statements of the Hon. I. I. Stevens, of Washington Territory, I have merely to say that they are most unfair and untrue representations. And what he has said of the miserable quality of "ponies" purchased by me, as well as the superior quality of "horses" purchased for the volunteer service, are alike far from the truthful state of the case.

As a general thing, during the disturbances in Oregon and Washington Territories purchases were made by myself and other disbursing officers of the regular army without cash, but, on the faith of the government, for one-half of what was paid in scrip by the volunteer agent.

The particulars are fully set forth in the exhibit made in your letter above alluded to.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN WITHERS,
Assistant Adjutant General.

Hon. R. J. ATKINSON,

Third Auditor U. S. Treasury, Washington City, D. C.

PHILADELPHIA, August 29, 1859.

SIR: It has not been possible for me to reply to your letter of March 31, 1859, before this date, without postponing the necessary duties of the current business upon which I am officially engaged.

You request information from me in relation to the 4th clause of the resolution of the House of Representatives, February 8, 1859, requiring you to make an examination and report relative to claims of the citizens of Oregon and Washington for expenses incurred in 1855-'56 in repelling Indian hostilities.

In reply to this part of your letter, I shall confine myself to the points enumerated by you, and upon which you ask information.

In the last quarter of 1855, and first and second quarters of 1856, mules, I have no doubt, could have been purchased in the localities of the outfitting of the volunteers for \$125 each. A horse and mule dealer sought, through me, the opportunity of furnishing good working mules, as he said, at that price, and horses from \$80 to \$125, suitable for military service. I asked this dealer where he would obtain the animals. His reply was, that he could pick up any number that might be required in Oregon, and that if he could obtain the contract for furnishing them, he could make a very handsome profit out of it at these prices. This was at Portland, Oregon, where he said he would deliver the animals.

Subsequently I was a passenger, returning from one of the fields of

war in company with a large number of mounted volunteers. I examined their horses, and priced several of as good quality as any in the service. Their prices ranged from \$70 to \$100, and these, they informed me, were the cash values when they entered the service. This was on the Columbia river, in November, 1855.

I knew of one case, not of the above-mentioned companies, however, in which a volunteer officer told me he paid \$150 for an extraordinarily good horse. I saw this animal, and considered it worth the money; it was a fine American mare. This was the highest price I heard as having been paid in hard money for a horse during the whole time of the wars in question, for military use.

I am of the opinion that an average price of \$125, in hard money, would have been a full compensation for the horses furnished by the volunteers for themselves as they entered the service. But as the scrip was soon rated as low as $37\frac{1}{2}$ cents on the dollar, sales of horses at this average of \$125 in hard money, if paid for in scrip, came up to nominally \$333 $\frac{1}{2}$ in such scrip, and mules about the same, and just as much higher in proportion as the scrip fell below $37\frac{1}{2}$ cents on the dollar.

Oats were worth in the beginning of the war, (autumn of 1855,) in the localities of the outfit of the volunteers who went up the Columbia river, fifty cents per bushel. They were abundant and of excellent quality that season. I obtained this information from those who raised and sold oats. But in proportion as the demand increased and the supply diminished the prices increased; but the price was limited during the whole war by the expedient resorted to by the chief United States quartermaster, (Major Cross,) who, foreseeing the upward tendency of prices of forage, sent to San Francisco for supplies, and thus put a stop to extravagant demands for this kind of grain; so that, as near as I can recollect, the price was kept below one hundred cents per bushel, delivered at and in the vicinity of Portland.

The amount of waste of oats and other forage by the volunteers was enormous, arising from the want of organization and official responsibility in their agents for issuing forage. Indeed, I witnessed one command of volunteers whose privates, as occasion required, went to the deposits of forage, helped themselves, pouring bag after bag of the oats upon the ground for their horses to eat *ad libitum*. I have not the slightest doubt that thirty per centum of all the forage purchased for volunteers was wasted, not from any necessity of the case, but from the absence of responsible agents for issuing.

As regards potatoes, they were so abundant in the fall of 1855, at the time of the volunteers being organized, and the price so low, that this article did not bear being sent to market out of Oregon or Washington to any amount. So plentiful were they that hundreds and hundreds of bushels laid in heaps at several points on the Columbia river, and rotted, from there being no demand at all adequate to the supply to induce shipment.

As to the price of working oxen, if I recollect rightly, they were worth from \$125, \$150, to \$175 a yoke. (Refer to Lieutenant Derby's accounts on the construction of roads in Oregon, 1855, and probably you will see the prices for the best quality.)

As regards the prices of beef and pork, (salted,) the best criteria would be the prices paid by the United States commissary in those localities; so in reference to flour. But you will observe that the volunteers subsisted themselves, as far as meat was used, mostly upon beef cattle, such as they found in the herds on their way, belonging to the Indians, and to an occasional stock-grower.

I knew of one stock-grower, from whose herds they took very many beeves, who, in a conversation with him on the subject, informed me that \$27 to \$35 a head would have been a fair price to him for them at the time they appropriated his cattle, but that they took his property without leave, and never paid him at all. I here state a fact which would go far towards giving you a correct idea of what would be just in arranging a tariff of prices for almost all articles used by the volunteers. At Portland, Oregon, after they had taken the field, in conversation with one of the first merchants there, I made the remark that "I presumed the war had increased the profits of his sales materially." His reply was, "not in the least; on the contrary, it has considerably diminished our profits." How so? I asked. His explanation was, "that prices for money were no higher during the war than before, and most of the merchants, owing to the stagnation of the regular current business, would sell for cash a little lower. It was only those who sold and took scrip for pay on speculation, or who sold on credit, with a promise to be paid, provided Congress should appropriate, that gave the idea to the uninitiated that prices had advanced." And this proved to be true in all that I purchased for myself—not much, it is true. I found that boots, blankets, &c., &c., all that a person wanted in the field, were no higher for cash than if no war had existed.

Therefore, see by the quartermaster's and commissary's accounts the purchases made by the United States at Portland, Steilacoom, Olympia, and Fort Dalles, of articles, including provisions, in 1855, previous to and during the war, and in 1856, and you will have just criteria to go by in arranging a fair tariff of cash (not scrip) prices during the war; for those places were the centres of business, where the outfits were made for the volunteers in northern Oregon and in Wasington Territory.

As regards the price of hay, it is difficult for me to recall the value of this article; but it is to be observed that very little was consumed by the horses of volunteers on the march. In the field dependence was placed upon finding grass for the animals. I do not believe that one hundred tons of hay were consumed by all the horses of the volunteers in any expedition they went upon. And as to a charge being made for pasturage, except, possibly, in a few special cases where animals may have been herded, to one acquainted with field operations in that country the idea is laughable. I doubt if a dollar was ever paid by a volunteer, or a promise to pay was ever made, for pasturage in a country where the whole land was one extended common. Twenty-five cents per day for pasturing an animal was more than it was worth at any time, in any place, in cash, (not in scrip.)

Now, as regards transportation. This is a matter which, with proper care in obtaining data, may undoubtedly be approximated to

with considerable justice, though attended with great labor. Had I time I believe I could arrive at a pretty fair valuation of the money cost of all the transportation that was necessary for the volunteers in all and every one of the expeditions ; but I can only, in such a communication as this must necessarily be, give you some general data that will be of service to you in your investigations on this important point.

The supplies that were transported for the volunteers in the Columbia river field of operations were taken from Portland, Oregon, as the centre of business, to Fort Dalles, by water, (steam navigation,) making one portage only, and that at the Cascades.

From Fort Dalles they had to be taken in wagons, principally, to the Walla-Walla country, but not much beyond there in wagons, but beyond there by pack animals ; again from Fort Dalles, northerly, by pack animals, to Fort Simcoe, as it is now called, in a direct line not over seventy miles. At the time, and after the volunteer expeditions commenced in those directions, the price for transportation from Fort Vancouver, or from Portland, to Fort Dalles was forty dollars *per ton*, including the carrying across the portage of the Cascades.

From Fort Dalles, by wagon road, say to Whitman Mission, in the valley of the Walla-Walla, it is about 164 miles. Over this the volunteers had to transport by wagons, and a six-mule team would be about ten days performing the journey with a load of 1,500 to 2,000 pounds of supplies in a wagon ; one teamster at each team, at two dollars per day and subsistence furnished him.

In a direction north of Fort Dalles the distance *out* and *in* over which the volunteers marched into the Yakama country in October and November, 1855, was estimated to be 300 miles, and the transportation was by pack animals ; two dollars per day and subsistence was the wages of a packer, and a few who may have been styled chief or head packers were worth three dollars per day with subsistence.

There is given a history of the organization of the several volunteer commands in a document written by me, styled "Military Topographical Memoir and Report, with maps, on the United States Military Department of the Pacific. By Thomas Jefferson Cram, Captain Corps Topographical Engineers, Chief Topographical Engineers Department Pacific. 1855-'56-'57."

One copy of this original manuscript is in the Bureau of Topographical Engineers, at Washington, and another is or was filed in the office of Pacific Railroad Surveys, at Washington.

In chapter VI you will find how and when these volunteers were called into service, and their operations in *southern Oregon*, with a map to aid you in finding how far they marched, and consequently data upon which to compute the value of transportation—(Rogue River war of 1855.)

In chapter IX you may find how the volunteers were called into service and organized for operations in northern Oregon and Washington Territory ; the history of their marches, operations, service, &c., with maps to help you to follow their movements. You will observe that the history is made up, in all important essentials, from the official reports of the governors of the two Territories, and from

the official reports of the volunteer officers; these reports *having*, previously to my making use of them, been printed, in every case from which I have quoted, by Congress.

* * * * *

There is another part of your letter which is to be answered, and that relates to the difference of prices paid for articles in scrip and in money. As soon as it (the scrip) began to be issued its value began to fall below its nominal rate, as compared with money, and of course all articles paid for in scrip ascended in price in the same proportion. It was not long after a large amount had been issued before it fell to 37½ cents on the dollar, and by the time the war was over, and before, indeed, an agent told me he had several thousand dollars to sell at 12½ cents, in San Francisco, with which he was endeavoring to purchase supplies for the volunteers who were to go into the field in the summer of 1856. As near as I could estimate, the average amount of the value of the scrip, as it passed from the hands of those to whom it was issued until it became lodged in the hands of the speculators, was not over 30 cents on the dollar; others placed it at 18½ cents; but this would be more correct as the average during the times of the latter half of the issues. If, therefore, a horse was purchased for \$400 in scrip, his cash value would be \$120; and if sold at the end of the expedition for \$156, its real money value would be \$46 80.

At and after the close of the war the scrip was not worth more than 12½ cents; and a horse bringing \$406 in scrip, or to be credited against an issue of scrip to the amount of \$406, would only be worth \$50 in money.

The present holders of probably three-quarters of the whole amount of the scrip issued by both Territories on account of those expeditions of the volunteers have paid in money not over 18½ cents on the dollar, and a large amount, it was believed on excellent authority, was purchased at ten cents on the dollar. It will undoubtedly be for the interest of the present holders of the scrip to press hard upon Congress to make the appropriations asked for, with a view to the ultimate redemption of this scrip at its par valuation.

You invite my attention to the report which you made to the Committee on Military Affairs in the House of Representatives at the late session of Congress on the subject of these claims, and request any information I may be able to furnish on any of the points or subject-matter of claims therein referred to.

In answer to this part of your letter, I would refer you to my "memoir and report," already called to your attention. A careful perusal of that would give you many very important facts bearing on the subject-matter, especially as to the question of necessity of the calling out of these volunteers, upon the refusal of all the Oregon volunteers to serve under United States officers, and of the number called for by the United States commanding officer in the district of threatened hostilities, and of the nature and amount of service rendered by the volunteers, &c., &c., called into service by the governors of the Territories.

You also request information from me that may be in my possession calculated to throw light on the clauses of said resolution of the House of Representatives other than those particularly referred to in

your letter. In reply to this, I would call your attention to the first clause, which seems to exclude all volunteers other than those called into service by the territorial authorities of Oregon and Washington.

The United States commanding officer of the district called for four companies of mounted volunteers from Oregon, and two companies from Washington, 9th October, 1855. The former were refused by the governor of Oregon. The two companies, however, from Washington, promptly responded to the call, and served faithfully. Now, if clause first of the said resolution should be so construed as to deprive these two companies from any benefit that may arise from your examination, and report that is to be, it would be manifestly unjust to these companies.

It was not until the 16th of October, although within a few hours of each other, that the governor of Oregon answered the call of the United States officer in command of the district; and then it was that the said governor declared his intention to call into the field a regiment of mounted volunteers, under the command of a brigadier general of Oregon militia, &c., &c., to serve independently of the United States.

Whatever may be the opinion as to the question whether there was a necessity even for the call of the United States commanding officer, still, as the companies from Washington came at his bidding, it would seem that it would be unjust to exclude their claims from a proper consideration.

I am, very respectfully and truly, your obedient servant,

T. J. CRAM,

Captain U. S. Topographical Engineers.

Hon. R. J. ATKINSON, *Auditor.*

FORT VANCOUVER, W. T., *August 5, 1859.*

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of 30th June, enclosing a copy of the letter you addressed to me on the 19th of last March, asking "to have certain papers, documents, &c., connected with the claims of citizens of Oregon and Washington Territories for expenses incurred in the late Indian hostilities," and which papers you presume are in the hands of the commission, "put up and sent to your address."

I deem it due to remark here, that your letter of the 19th of March was duly received; but as Captain Smith and Mr. Grover, two members of the late commission, were absent from the coast, I thought it advisable to wait until I could confer with one or both of them, though I knew they held no retained papers touching the action of the commission on the war claims. I was of the opinion that by waiting a reasonable time I might be able to give you a more satisfactory reply than by answering at once. I beg you will excuse the delay.

The commission retained no papers or proofs which are of an official character, or on which action was taken. I hold here only a kind of journal of sessions of the commission in brief, which contains copies

of letters and reports, minutes of adjournment and reassembling. There is nothing in my possession of the character you require.

The sworn statements referred to in the report of the commission going to justify the use and expenditure of the public property in Washington Territory, were forwarded with the other papers of the commission, and are now with them in your office.

As to the *prices current* established by the commission for the principal points in both Territories where supplies were mainly purchased, I have to observe that they were arranged and arrived at, as set forth in the report, upon "the statements and testimony of the most competent witnesses." The statements referred to consisted of written communications from the most reliable merchants and business men of standing living at the various localities in the two Territories, and of as disinterested a character as possible; but being of an informal nature, and forming no legitimate part of the necessary record, were not preserved. The testimony taken by the commission on rates to be allowed for property, service, &c., was oral, and from witnesses brought before the commission in person. But it must be remarked that the commission acted, perhaps, principally upon the intimate knowledge possessed by its members, obtained by a long residence on the northwest coast, and by much actual experience in the conduct of public business for a series of years within the field of operations of the late Indian war in Oregon and Washington.

I was myself a spectator of the operations of the volunteer service during the period in question, and had charge of purchasing and transporting many, if not most, of the supplies for the regular forces engaged in suppressing these same Indian hostilities. I considered that my position enabled me to decide, so far as I was concerned and so far as my influence could be felt, what rates should be allowed for property bought and services rendered, without particular reference to other parties; and I would very respectfully place on record here that, aside from the question of the necessity for calling out the volunteers on that occasion, a question with which the commission had nothing to do, neither were the amount of supplies purchased excessive nor the rates allowed by the commission exorbitant in my opinion. The necessity that existed for calling out the volunteers seems to have been conceded by the highest authority.

As stated in the report, "in this department of its duty, the commission paid what was deemed to be *a due regard to the condition of the country and the circumstances under which these liabilities were incurred.*" I beg you to mark this; for in all our deliberations and decisions we constantly looked at the facts and took into consideration the actual condition of the country *at the time.*

It is not unlikely that there are many instances in which the commission allowed prices in the purchase of property that exceeded the *current cash rates.* In all such instances, however, after ascertaining that the property was necessary for the maintenance of the volunteer forces engaged in the war, the question determined by the commission was, did the proper and legal authority of the Territories negotiate these purchases with good faith, economy, and at the lowest practicable rates? If the transactions were found to have been con-

ducted with integrity, they were approved by the commission, acting in accordance with its instructions, "to ascertain the amount of the expenses incurred by the Territories," &c. If the rates were discovered to be excessive in this view of the case, they were reduced, as stated in the report, and the amount and manner of reduction clearly and distinctly indicated in the vouchers.

There was a great variation of prices of all articles of supply to an army in the field in the different parts of the country, and at each principal point of purchase, at different periods during the volunteer service, owing to the difficulties and varying expense of interior communications and to the distressed condition of the Territories, sparsely settled, with few resources, and whose people were nearly all compelled to take the field in defence of their lives and homes against a most formidable combination of savages, who were reduced to humiliation and peace two years later, and then only by a large and well-appointed regular force.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

RUFUS INGALLS,

Captain, Acting Quartermaster United States Army.

Hon. R. J. ATKINSON,

Third Auditor Treasury Department,

Washington, D. C.

OFFICE OF ACTING ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER,
Fort Steilacoom, W. T., August 13, 1859.

SIR: I have received your letter bearing date June 28, 1859, making certain inquiries about the Oregon and Washington volunteers during the spring of 1856.

Good *American* horses cannot now be purchased in this Territory for less than from \$200 to \$300, and half-breeds are now worth from \$75 to \$100 each. Their value is about the same now as it was during the spring of 1856; at least I am so informed by the old settlers of this country.

I did not see a single *American* horse in possession of the volunteers (either for riding or transportation purposes) during the time referred to above; and from all I could learn during my sojourn at Camp (now Fort) Cascades, I have reason to believe that half-breeds and Indian ponies were used almost exclusively by them.

I cannot say in what proportion these animals were used by the volunteers, but most of those whom I happened to see pass Fort Cascades on their way to Walla-Walla were mounted upon half-breeds.

With my regret, sir, that I can give you no more information upon the subject-matter embraced in your letter, I have the honor to be, with much respect, your obedient servant,

E. J. HARVIE,

First Lieutenant 9th Infantry, A. A. Q. M.

ROBERT J. ATKINSON, Esq.,

Third Auditor of the Treasury, Washington, D. C.

STATE OF OREGON, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
Salem, September 4, 1859.

SIR: Your communication of April 12, 1859, touching the Indian war accounts of Oregon and Washington, came to my office some time since; but residing some ninety miles from the capital, and not being often called there at this season of the year, I have not been able to reply until the present.

You make several inquiries in your communication which I will be unable to answer to your satisfaction, but I will respond in the best manner possible at this time.

You request that I will furnish copies of all official records which will enable you to determine what companies were called out or recognized and accepted by the authorities of Oregon during the late war. I have referred this matter to the late adjutant general of the Territory, who informs me that each "muster-roll" furnished to the commissioners set forth fully all the facts which you seek, and that the commission compared them with the original orders and verified them in every particular before transmitting them to the War Department.

The rolls and papers retained are duplicates of those which you have in your office, as I understand it.

As to your second inquiry, I do not recollect, in looking over the "rolls," of any officers or persons in the civil service of the Territory who were at the same time engaged in the volunteer service, except in the case of Assistant Quartermaster General John McCracken, who, I believe, was at that time holding a commission as United States marshal of the Territory. The civil office was a source of no profit to him, as the salary was nominal, and the duties were performed mostly by deputies, who received all he made by way of emolument.

As to your third point of inquiry, upon the subject of prices, I have been unable to obtain for you a file of newspapers of current dates with the war.

You wish to know whether "prices *for cash* and scrip rates of purchase did not differ from each other during the same current period of the war."

There was in many instances a difference, and in some instances considerable difference. Such, however, arose from the same causes, or much the same cause, as the difference in prices in like transactions in the Indian department and in the regular army.

In common with the people of the other States, our people generally make some difference in their business transactions between dealing for *cash* and dealing on *time*. There is nothing, however, in this particular or any other, that I am aware of, which should vitiate or vary the allowance of the "commission" in the premises.

You wish to know "what rule of discount, if any, at which the scrip sold during the war." At the commencement of the war it sold at par in barter trade, as far as there were any transactions. There was little or no speculating in purchasing for *cash* near the close of the war. Scrip depreciated in the hands of holders according to the belief or disbelief that General Wool and others would be able to

defeat or delay the payment. The claims are still largely held by the original owners, and they have no market value at this time; our people not being able to determine whether the government will ever pay, therefore there are no transactions in scrip.

The country is suffering very greatly for the want of the means which were invested in the war, for a heavy draft was made upon our merchants and substantial farmers to support the volunteer troops. Many of them have been ruined by becoming creditors to a large amount.

The people are satisfied with the action of the commission as to rates allowed, and think they ought to be paid, because they are just.

By applying to those whose opportunities for knowing seems to be of the best, and whose thorough knowledge of business transactions at the time, I arrive at the following conclusions as to the prices for *cash* during the last quarter of the year 1855 and the first quarter of the year 1856. The variation in prices during this period was great.

Cash prices, 1855-'56.

Horses, \$100 to \$400.

Mules, \$125 to \$400.

Oxen, \$150 to \$250.

Hay, from $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 5 cents per pound.

Oats, from \$1 25 to \$2 per bushel.

Coffee, 33 cents per pound.

Soap, 18 to 20 cents per pound.

Beef, 12 cents on foot.

Bacon, 25 to 30 cents per pound.

Flour, \$4 to \$6 50 per hundred.

Potatoes, \$2 to \$3 per bushel.

Sugar, 14 to 23 cents per pound.

Salt, 8 to 10 cents per pound.

Powder, \$1 50 per pound.

The above would probably cover the range of prices at Eugene City, a central position in the State, but south of that point supplies were much higher.

I have the honor to be your obedient servant,

JOHN WHITAKER,

Governor of Oregon.

HON. ROBERT J. ATKINSON,

Third Auditor, Treasury Department, Washington, D. C.

PLEASANT HILL,

Lane County, Oregon, September 27, 1859.

SIR: Enclosed you will find a series of affidavits of citizens of Lane county, in this State, touching the Oregon war claims, which have been printed with my official certificate attached.

It affords me pleasure to be able to forward these affidavits to you, as I am convinced they furnish more reliable information on the

subject of which they treat than is contained in my letter in reply to yours of the 12th of April last.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN WHITAKER.

R. J. ATKINSON, Esq.,

Third Auditor United States Treasury.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE FOR LANE COUNTY.

Statement of Dr. Alexander Renfrew.

I have resided in Oregon since 1852, and in Lane county since 1854; keep a public house; know that during the late Indian war good American horses, such as were used in the service, were worth from \$200 \$500; mixed breeds, Spanish, and Indian horses were worth from \$75 to \$200 cash; mules, from \$150 to \$300; work oxen were worth from \$125 to \$200; oats, from \$1 to \$2 per bushel, and a portion of the time could not be had at any price; horse hire was worth from \$2 to \$5 per day; boarding was worth \$2 per day, and \$6 per week; beef rated in cash from ten to twelve cents per pound during the war; flour was worth from \$5 to \$6 per cwt. cash; laboring men were hired at from \$50 to \$75 per month; interest on money was from 25 to 30 per cent. per annum; property sold here at the close of the war for scrip at about the same price for scrip that it was turned into the service at. The war was just and unavoidable, and conducted in good faith, as I believe, and without intention to swindle the government. Had the people known that they would have waited for the payment of their property till this time, and could now have their money, I do not think they would have furnished it at the prices at which it was appraised.

A. RENFREW.

STATE OF OREGON, *County of Lane:*

A. Renfrew, being duly sworn, says the foregoing statement, by him subscribed, is true, to the best of his knowledge, information, and belief.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 20th day of August, 1859.

R. H. PARSONS, *Justice of the Peace.*

Statement of E. W. Rhea.

I have resided in Lane county, Oregon, since 1852; followed blacksmithing and farming for a livelihood. A good journeyman blacksmith was worth six dollars cash per day; the price for shoeing a horse was four dollars cash. Good wagons rated at from \$200 to \$280 cash. I worked in the quartermaster's department here, and hold the scrip allowed me for my wages yet. Cash jobs were turned away from the shop in order

to do the work for the service. I would not have worked at the price allowed me if I had known that I should have had to wait until this time for its payment. I have been compelled to part with some of my scrip at a reduced price in order to get along with my business. Good American horses were worth, at that time, from \$200 to \$400 cash; the mixed breeds of horses, Indian, Spanish, &c., were worth from \$100 to \$200. Oats were worth \$2 per bushel; I paid that price in the spring of 1856. Good oxen were worth, on an average, \$150 per yoke. Beef sold, during that time, from 10 to 15 cents per pound cash. Property was sold at the close of the war at about the same rates it was turned in at. This property was very much injured during the war, and portions of it entirely destroyed. Common labor was worth \$3 per day. Money loaned from 20 to 25 per cent. per annum. Many of the articles that were turned in at this place were worth an advance of at least 50 per cent. above Portland prices, the freight being about 30 per cent.; distance about 125 miles.

ELIJAH W. RHEA.

STATE OF OREGON, *County of Lane*:

Elijah W. Rhea being duly sworn, says the within statement, by him subscribed, is true, to the best of his knowledge, information, and belief.

ELIJAH W. RHEA.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 20th day of August, 1859.
R. H. PARSONS, *Justice of the Peace*.

Statement of Sigmond Rosenblatt.

I have been in Oregon since 1853, and in Lane county for the last four years; am engaged in the mercantile business. Wheat sold during the Indian war of 1855-'56 at from \$1 to \$1 50 per bushel cash; bacon at from 15 to 20 cents per pound. Woollen blankets, such as were used in the service, were worth \$7 cash. The officers of the service forced me to turn into the service goods to the amount of \$500, consisting of blankets, coats, shirts, pants, &c. They allowed me, in scrip, ten or twelve dollars—I do not remember which—for blankets. I saw horses turned into the service for from \$150 to \$300 in scrip that were worth nearly the same amount in cash. I have sold my scrip; was compelled to do so on account of the want of money. I sold it for fifty cents on the dollar, some time after the war. All those who turned property into the service, under my observation, if they were to receive in cash now the amount at which their property was appraised would not be remunerated for it. The general impression was, when the war commenced, that it was just and necessary; it was likewise the general impression that the claims for property turned into the service would be paid without delay. The interest at that time on money, and ever since, has ranged from 25 to 30 per cent. per annum. Heavy staple goods, such as were generally furnished in my line of trade, cost here an advance of from 25 to 100 per cent. above Portland prices.

SIGMOND ROSENBLATT.

STATE OF OREGON, *County of Lane*:

Sigmond Rosenblatt, being duly sworn, says that the foregoing statement, by him subscribed, is true, of his own knowledge, information, and belief.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 20th day of August, 1859.

H. H. HOWARD, *County Clerk*,
By E. F. SKINNER, *Deputy*.

Statement of John K. Goldbaugh.

I have resided in Lane county, Oregon, since 1854, and am a cabinet workman by trade; rented and tended the ferry near Eugene City during the war; ferried for the army to a considerable extent; was allowed for such services for crossing man and horse, 50 cents; team and wagon, \$1 50; single animals 20 or 25 cents each—do not remember when. Wages of common laborers rated from \$2 to \$3 per day; mechanics, from \$3 to \$7; paid for common cloth coat, during that time, \$12; pants, \$8; board, from \$6 to \$10 per week; believe the war was just and unavoidable; expected to be paid for my services with but little delay.

JOHN K. GOLDBAUGH.

STATE OF OREGON, *County of Lane*:

John K. Goldbaugh, being duly sworn, says the foregoing statement, by him subscribed, is true, to the best of his knowledge, information, and belief.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 20th day of August, 1859.

H. H. HOWARD, *County Clerk*,
By E. F. SKINNER, *Deputy*.

Statement of E. M. Briggs.

Am a farmer and mill owner; came to Oregon in the fall of 1847; have resided in Lane county ever since; know that the ruling cash prices of property, &c., during the Indian war of 1855-'56, in this county, were as follows: good American horses, from \$200 to \$400; good second-rate horses, suitable for service, of the Indian, Spanish, and mixed breeds, from \$100 to \$200; mules, from \$100 to \$300; oats, from \$1 to \$1 50 per bushel; flour, from \$3 to \$4 per hundred pounds. I furnished some supplies; did it in good faith, and with the assurance and expectation that it would be shortly paid; believe the war was inevitable, and necessarily had to be prosecuted for the defence of the lives and property of the citizens; know that the usual rate of interest on money at that time was from 20 to 25 per cent. per annum, and that it has not since been less.

E. M. BRIGGS.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 19th day of August, 1859.

R. H. PARSONS,
Justice of the Peace.

Statement of J. T. Mulkey.

Came to Oregon in 1852; have since resided in Lane county; was a private in the volunteer service in the Indian war of 1855-'56; was in five or six engagements with the Indians; deemed the war to be just and absolutely necessary for the protection of the lives of citizens and their property from destruction by the Indians. The ruling cash prices for good American horses during the continuance of the war was from \$200 to \$300; mules, from \$150 to \$250; good Indian, Spanish, and half-breed horses, suitable for the service, for from \$75 to \$150; good wagons worth from \$200 to \$300; common labor was worth \$2 per day; horse hire, from \$2 to \$2 50 per day; oats sold for \$1 to \$1 25 per bushel; flour, \$3 50 per hundred pounds; money loaned at 20 and 25 per cent. per annum. Think the property furnished to carry on the war was necessary, and that it was done by the people in good faith.

his
J. T. × MULKEY.
mark.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 19th day of August, 1859.
R. H. PARSONS,
Justice of the Peace.

Statement of H. H. Howard.

I have been in Oregon nearly six years, and have mostly resided in Long Tom, in Lane county; occupation, school-teacher; was so engaged when the war broke out in 1855. The cash price of good American horses was from \$250 to \$500. I am not positive as to mules at that time. The price of the second class of horses was from \$90 to \$200. The price of good work oxen was from \$125 to \$175. Oats were worth from 75 cents to \$1 per bushel. The price of good rifles was from \$45 to \$100, and some were valued higher. Good Colt's revolvers were from \$35 to \$50, for navy size. Laborers hired at from \$2 to \$3 50 per day. I paid \$4 per day for a riding horse. Money loaned at from 2 to 3 per cent. per month. I enlisted in Captain L. B. Monson's company, (I,) of the first regiment; enlisted in good faith, and believed the service actually necessary for the defence of the country; enlisted for during the war, or until discharged; was injured in the service; was wounded by an accidental shot, and thrown from my horse, severely crushing one of my shoulders at the same time; one of my limbs was necessarily amputated from the effects of the shot, and am crippled for life. I have known several persons whom necessity compelled to sacrifice their scrip for less than it called for. The service was rendered and property furnished in good faith of the necessity of the war, to defend our lives and and property, and not with any intention to defraud or swindle any person, or the United States government. I was enrolled for the northern service after the call

for volunteers by Major Haller, shortly after his defeat. These prices are what were current where I was acquainted during 1855.

H. H. HOWARD.

STATE OF OREGON, *County of Lane*:

H. H. Howard, being duly sworn, says the foregoing statement, by him subscribed, is true to the best of his knowledge, information, and belief.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 20th day of August, 1859.

R. H. PARSONS,

Justice of the Peace.

Statement of Philip Mulkey.

I have resided in Oregon since 1853; am a resident of Lane county, and a farmer by occupation. Good American horses were worth, during the time of the war, from \$200 to \$400. Mixed breeds, Spanish, and Indian, from \$100 to \$200, cash value in both cases. Mules were rated from \$400 to \$600 per pair, cash. Good work oxen, from \$150 to \$200 per yoke, cash. I turned one good horse into the service; should have been glad to have received him back at the close of the war at the same I put him in at. Good wagons were worth from \$200 to \$250. Common laborer's wages, from \$2 50 to \$3 per day. Oats worth from \$1 to \$2 per bushel. Good rifle guns, from \$35 to \$55. Colt's revolvers, from \$40 to \$50. Money loaned from 20 to 36 per cent. per annum. Beef worth \$10 per cwt. on foot; retailed from 15 to 20 cents per pound. My son sold a portion of his scrip for fifty cents on the dollar. He was forced to do so to obtain money. Horse hire was from \$2 50 to \$3 per day. I turned in my property in good faith, supposing the contract to be as good as any I ever made. The war was just and unavoidable.

PHILIP MULKEY.

STATE OF OREGON, *and County of Lane*:

Philip Mulkey, being duly sworn, says the within statement is true to the best of his knowledge, information, and belief.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 20th day of August, 1859.

R. H. PARSONS,

Justice of the Peace.

Statement of W. M. Stevens.

I have resided in Oregon, in Lane county, since the fall of 1847. I am a farmer. I know that during the Indian war of 1855-'56 good American horses were worth in cash from \$200 to \$300. Cash value of oats ranged from \$1 to \$2 per bushel. Oxen, from \$100 to \$200 per yoke. Mules, from \$150 to \$200. I turned into the service one mule at \$175 in scrip. The same animal sold in this place, at the sale of public prop-

erty, for near five hundred dollars. I turned into the service a good American horse at four hundred dollars; likewise two yoke of oxen at \$250 per yoke, with yokes and chains. Such cattle were sold at the close of the war at \$300 in scrip. Labor was worth from \$2 to \$3 per day, cash. Money was loaned at from twenty to thirty-six per cent. per annum. Property was all turned in in good faith, believing that the debt would soon be paid. The war originated in acts of trespass by the savages, and was necessarily waged against them for the defence of the country. Scrip has depreciated in value only on account of its not having been paid as was expected.

WILLIAM M. STEVENS.

STATE OF OREGON, *County of Lane*:

Wm. M. Stevens, of said county, being duly sworn, says the foregoing statement, by him subscribed, is true to the best of his knowledge, information, and belief.

W. M. STEVENS.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 20th day of August, 1859.

R. H. PARSONS,
Justice of the Peace.

Statement of Nathan G. Coleman.

I came to Oregon in 1853, and have resided in Lane county ever since; I am a farmer by occupation. The cash value of such American horses as were used in the service in the Indian war of 1855-'56, ranged from \$200 to \$500. Mixed breeds, Indian, and Spanish horses, such as were used in the service, ranged from \$150 to \$200. Good mules were worth from \$400 to \$500 per pair. Oxen were worth \$200 per yoke. I sold them for that in cash. I put into the service two yoke of oxen, a wagon, and the necessary equipments for service, at \$600. I offered for the same property the same scrip at the close of the war and was not allowed to take it. I turned into the service a fine American mare, for express service. I offered on the day of the sale of public property the same scrip for which she was turned in at, and twenty dollars in cash, but could not get her. I do not know what she sold for. Oats were worth in cash from one and a quarter to two dollars per bushel. I paid in cash for labor on my farm, from three to four dollars per day at that time. Scrip has been sold at reduced rates, on account of the want of money. I kept a public house for those who were engaged in the war, who were passing my house. My charges in cash for keeping travellers, man and horse, over night, were two dollars. I hold all of my scrip yet. I have been offered seventy-five cents on the dollar, but will not sell. If it is to be lost, I will lose mine. A good rifle was worth from forty to sixty dollars cash. Colt's navy revolvers, from thirty to fifty dollars. I turned in my property to the service in as good faith as ever I contracted a debt in my life, believing it necessary for the defence of the country, and that I should soon be paid for it. Interest on money was from twenty-five to thirty per cent. per annum.

N. G. COLEMAN.

STATE OF OREGON, *County of Lane* :

N. G. Coleman, being duly sworn, says that the foregoing statement, by him subscribed, is true to the best of his knowledge, information, and belief.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 20th day of August, 1859.

H. H. HOWARD, *County Clerk*,

By E. F. SKINNER, *Deputy*.

Statement of James McCord.

I have resided in Lane county, Oregon, since 1853. I have no particular occupation. I was in the service during the war with the Indians in 1855-'56. Served in the company commanded by John Walden. Common laborers got at that time from two to three dollars per day. Horse hire rated from one and a half to three dollars per day. I knew good American horses to sell at that time as high as six hundred dollars each. Mixed breeds, Spanish, and Indian horses rated at that time from one hundred to one hundred and fifty dollars in cash. Good wagons were worth from two hundred to two hundred and fifty dollars cash. Good rifles were valued at from fifty to eighty-five dollars. Colt's revolvers sold from thirty-five to forty-five dollars. Such property as was turned into the service was worth in Jackson and other southern counties considerably more than here. I think the distance to Jacksonville from this place is about two hundred miles. Was in two regular battles and several light engagements during the service. Served between four and five months. The service was hard and irksome, generally in the mountains. The war was necessary and unavoidable. It was conducted in good faith, the general impression being that we would soon be paid for our services. I was engaged in the part of southern Oregon between Umpqua Cañon and Rogue river, a country of fifty or sixty miles in width. The settlements in this region were broken up, their houses and barns were burned, and the country laid waste. Many of the inhabitants were killed, many had left, and the rest were forced up.

JAMES H. McCORD.

STATE OF OREGON, *County of Lane* :

James H. McCord, being duly sworn, says the foregoing statement, by him subscribed to, is true of his knowledge, information, and belief.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 20th day of August, 1859.

H. H. HOWARD, *County Clerk*,

By E. F. SKINNER, *Deputy Clerk*.

Statement of James A. Masterson.

Have resided in Lane county, Oregon, since 1851; am a blacksmith by profession; know that during the Indian war of 1855 and 1856

the price, in cash, for good American horses ranged, for such as were turned into the service, from two hundred to three hundred dollars. I have known horses that were turned into the service for scrip, that were worth as much in cash as they were appraised at. Mixed breed, Indian, and Spanish horses were worth in cash from one hundred to one hundred and fifty dollars. Good work oxen, from my best recollection, were worth from one hundred to one hundred and fifty dollars. Single mules, from one hundred to three hundred dollars. I turned into the service one horse, saddle, and bridle, for two hundred and fifty dollars, and would have been glad to have got him back at the close of the war at the same price. Turned in a good rifle at fifty-five dollars. Went out on one express expedition, for which I was allowed, in scrip, six dollars per day. My wages were at the same time in the shop four dollars per day. The war was necessary on our part, and was waged for the defence of the country. Had the people known that their claims would not have been paid until this time, they would not have furnished their property at the prices at which it was appraised.

J. A. MASTERSON.

STATE OF OREGON, *County of Lane*:

James A. Masterson, being duly sworn, says the foregoing statement is true to the best of his knowledge, information, and belief.

J. A. MASTERSON.

Subscribed and sworn before me this 22d day of August, 1859.

R. H. PARSONS,

Justice of the Peace.

Statement of Charles C. Croner.

I have resided in Oregon since 1853, in Lane county five years; butcher by occupation; was not butchering during the war, but knew Mr. Skinner to sell beef into the service for 12½ cents per pound. Good American horses were worth from \$200 to \$300 during the war, cash; mules, from \$175 to \$200; work oxen, from \$125 to \$150 per yoke. I turned into the service a pair of extra horses, with halters, for \$690. I knew of horses being sold for \$250 cash, about the same quality. Such horses were sold at the close of the war for scrip in some cases as high as \$535. I knew of one horse that sold at that price that had been put in at \$300. I think that property generally sold for as much as it was put in at, taking into account the wear of the service. Everything pertaining to the service, so far as I know, was conducted in good faith. Mechanics' labor was worth from \$3 50 to \$6 per day; horses hired from \$2 50 to \$3 per day; money loaned at from 20 to 25 per cent. per annum. I turned into the service from four to six hundred bushels of oats, at from \$1 75 to \$2 per bushel in scrip. I sold a portion of my scrip and lost property by doing so. The war was just and unavoidable.

C. C. CRONER.

STATE OF OREGON, *Lane County*:

C. C. Croner, of said county, being duly sworn, says the foregoing statement, by him subscribed, is true to the best of his knowledge, information, and belief.

R. H. PARSONS,
Justice of the Peace.

EUGENE CITY, *August 22, 1859.*

Statement of James W. Huff.

I have been in Oregon since 1852; have resided in this county five years; have followed several occupations; was clerk during the war for Joseph Peal in this place. Good American horses were worth during the war from \$200 to \$250 cash; good mules at same rates; work oxen, from \$150 to \$200 per yoke; good wagons, from \$200 to \$225. I put into the service several hundred bushels of oats at \$1 75 per bushel; could have sold them for \$2 cash soon after. Labor was worth from \$50 to \$75 per month; horse hire, from \$2 50 to \$3 per day; money loaned at 25 per cent. I believe the war was just and unavoidable.

JAMES W. HUFF.

STATE OF OREGON, *Lane County*:

James W. Huff, being duly sworn, says the foregoing statement, by him subscribed, is true to the best of his knowledge, information, and belief.

R. H. PARSONS,
Justice of the Peace.

EUGENE CITY, *August 22, 1859.*

Statement of John W. Gavenery.

I have resided in Oregon four years. I resided in Jackson county during the war; now a resident of this county; occupation, clerk. I was in the service from October, 1855, to June, 1856. Good horses were worth in Jackson county from \$200 to \$300 cash; good mules, from \$100 to \$300; good work oxen, from \$80 to \$190 per pair; good wagons, from \$250 to \$300; oats ranged from \$1 25 to \$2; common labor, from \$4 to \$5 per day; potatoes, from \$2 50 to \$3 per bushel; beef sold on foot from \$12 50 to \$15 per hundred; retailed 20 to 25 cents per pound; flour sold from 10 to 12 cents per pound; rifles sold from \$60 to \$100; Colt's revolvers, from \$35 to \$50; horse hire per day, \$5; money loaned from 20 to 25 per cent.; board worth from \$9 to \$12 per week; common cloth pants sold at \$10 per pair; coats, \$25; boots,

\$8 to \$10 per pair; blankets, from \$7 to \$10 each. Knows the war where I served to have been just and necessary for the defence of the country.

JOHN W. GAVENERY.

STATE OF OREGON, *County of Lane*:

J. W. Gavener, being duly sworn, says the above statement is true to the best of his knowledge, information, and belief.

R. H. PARSONS,
Justice of the Peace.

Statement of G. H. Armitage.

I have resided in Oregon since 1849; in Lane county since 1853; am farmer by occupation. Good American horses, such as were turned into the service, were worth, during the war, \$200 to 300 cash; mixed breeds, Spanish, and Indian, from \$100 to \$125 each; mules, from \$200 to \$250; work oxen, from \$125 to \$150 per pair. Labor was worth from \$2 to \$3 50 per day; I paid that on my farm. Money loaned at 25 per cent. I had one thousand dollars loaned at that rate; I have since taken scrip on it at fifty cents on the dollar, on account of the persons not being able to raise the money. I turned in a wagon, two yoke of cattle, yokes and chains; was allowed \$750; the wagon I had been offered \$200 for in cash a week before by Elias Briggs. John McNutt paid for the same wagon, at the close of the war, \$260 in scrip. The poorest yoke of the cattle were sold at the public sale at the close of the war for \$251. Did not see the others sold. I turned my property in in good faith, expecting to receive my pay.

GEO. H. ARMITAGE.

STATE OF OREGON, *County of Lane*:

G. H. Armitage, being duly sworn, says the foregoing statement, by him subscribed, is true to the best of his knowledge, information, and belief.

GEO. H. ARMITAGE.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 26th day of August, 1859.

H. H. HOWARD, *County Clerk*,
By E. F. SKINNER, *Deputy Clerk*.

Statement of W. N. Luckey.

I have resided in Oregon nine years ; in Lane county since 1852 ; occupation, farmer and blacksmith. Good American horses were worth, during the war, from \$200 to \$500 each ; mixed breeds, Spanish, and Indian, from \$100 to \$200 ; good work oxen, from \$150 to \$200 per pair ; single mules, from \$150 to \$300 ; flour worth \$6 50 per hundred ; common laborer's wages, from \$2 to \$3 per day ; shoeing horses, \$4 50 each ; money loaned at \$20 to \$25 per cent. per annum ; good rifle-guns worth \$50.

W. N. LUCKEY.

STATE OF OREGON, *County of Lane :*

W. N. Luckey, being duly sworn, says that the foregoing statement is true of his own knowledge, information, and belief.

W. N. LUCKEY.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 27th day of August, 1859.

H. H. HOWARD, *County Clerk,*
By E. F. SKINNER, *Deputy.*

Statement of Richard Rush.

I have been in Oregon since 1852 ; I reside in Lane county ; farmer by occupation. Good American horses were worth, during the war, from \$200 to \$500 cash ; mixed breeds, Indian, and Spanish, \$100 to \$175 ; mules, from \$200 to \$300 ; work oxen, from \$120 to \$150 per pair. I served in the war one hundred and six days, expecting to be paid soon for my services. I have all my service scrip yet, and would not sell it at a depreciated value. Public property was sold at the close of the war for scrip at about the same price it was put in at. I saw wagons sold for cash for more than they were turned in at. In southern Oregon, where I served, the people were driven from their homes, and many of them had been killed. A portion of them had left the country ; the balance were forced up. I saw their houses burning from fires set by the Indians. The country was laid waste. I was in one general engagement and several skirmishes. I served in company A, Captain Bailey. All believed the war to be just and unavoidable.

RICHARD RUSH.

STATE OF OREGON, *Lane County* :

Richard Rush, being duly sworn, says the foregoing statement is true to the best of his knowledge, information, and belief.

RICHARD RUSH.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 26th day of August, 1859.

R. H. PARSONS,

Justice of the Peace.

Statement of Jacob C. Spores.

I have resided in Lane county, Oregon, since 1847; am a farmer. During the Indian war of 1855-'56 the prices (cash) of American horses were from \$150 to \$500, according to quality; half breeds, from \$100 to \$200; mules, from \$200 to \$300; oxen, from \$125 to \$175; wagons, \$200; oats, \$1 to \$1 50. I furnished to the friendly Indians placed under my care in time of the war by the superintendent, at my place, flour at \$8 per cwt., and beef at ten cents per pound, and received from him the cash at those rates. Potatoes were worth \$2 per bushel; common labor, \$3 per day; good rifles were worth from \$35 to \$60; horse hire, from \$2 to \$3 per day; supplies, so far as I know, were furnished in good faith, and generally near the cash rates of the country. Money loaned at from two to four per cent. per month. Many persons who furnished supplies were necessarily compelled to sell their scrip at reduced prices, being in need of means. The distance from Eugene City to Portland is about one hundred and twenty miles; freight on heavy articles, such as groceries, &c., from forty to sixty per cent. on the Portland prices. I deem the war to have been necessary, and the supplies furnished absolutely necessary. I had a son killed by the Indians in an engagement in said war. Am sixty-four years old, and was a soldier in the war of 1812.

J. C. SPORES.

STATE OF OREGON, *County of Lane* :

Jacob C. Spores, being first duly sworn, says the foregoing statement is true of his own knowledge.

J. C. SPORES.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 29th day of August, 1859.

H. H. HOWARD, *County Clerk*,

By E. F. SKINNER, *Deputy*.

Statement of M. H. Harlow.

I have been in Oregon since 1851. I reside in Lane county; farmer by occupation. Work oxen during the war were worth from

\$125 to \$175 per pair. I turned in two yoke of oxen, with yokes, chains, &c., a \$484. I know of property having been sold at the government sale at about the same rate at which it was put in—some higher, some lower. Property had been very much damaged and injured during the war, and was not in as good condition when sold as when put in. One of my neighbors, Mr. A. McAlexander, turned into the service a pair of horses, with the harness, for \$625. One of the same horses was sold for \$300, and I have seen the same offered in cash for the other without the harness. I sold my scrip for fifty cents on the dollar to meet my liabilities. I have bought \$250 of scrip since, at the same rate, from a person compelled to sell under like circumstances. The war was believed to be just and necessary for the protection of the settlements. The debts were contracted in good faith so far as I know, and all expected them soon to be paid.

M. H. HARLOW.

STATE OF OREGON, *Lane County* :

M. H. Harlow, being duly sworn, says the above statement is true to the best of his knowledge, information and belief.

M. H. HARLOW.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 2d day of September, 1859.
R. H. PARSONS, *Justice of the Peace*.

Statement of James Heatherly.

I have resided in Lane county, Oregon, since 1850; am a farmer and stock dealer; during the Indian war of 1855-'56 the ruling cash prices of stock, &c., in this section, were as follows: good American horses ranged from \$200 to \$400, according to quality. Spanish, Indian, and mixed breeds ranged from \$100 to \$150; good mules, from \$150 to \$250; good oxen, from \$150 to \$200 per yoke; good wagons, from \$150 to \$200; oats, from \$1 to \$2 per bushel; good harness, from \$55 to \$75 the set; saddles, from \$25 to \$40; common labor, from \$2 to \$3 per day; American blankets, \$7 50; boots, from \$5 to \$7 per pair; pantaloons, from \$4 to \$8. The usual rate of interest on money was 20 to 25 per cent. per annum. I put in some property; did it in good faith, believing that the government would pay the necessary expenses of the war without unnecessary delay. Some of the supplies that I furnished were at the actual price in cash which they cost me. I am confident that the people would not have been willing to have furnished supplies at the rates they did if they had suspected the delay that has been in their payment. I furnished Quartermaster Eary, of the United States army, for the use of the same, (Lieutenant Buchanan's command,) with beef at 15 cents per pound, cash, while my partner, Joseph Bailey, a captain in the volunteer service, furnished the volunteers at the same time with beef at the same price in scrip. I have bought considerable scrip, some of which I paid 75 cents on the dollar for, and some at 50 cents. I still hold it all. Many persons have disposed of their scrip at reduced

prices, being poor and not able to do without their means. I believe that the property was furnished by the people in good faith, under a conviction of duty, to sustain a force in the field sufficient to restrain the merciless and murderous progress of our savage foes, and not with intent to defraud the government. I am 52 years old, and was in the war with the Rogue River Indians in 1853. I believe the war was just and necessary for the protection of the country.

JAMES HEATHERLY.

STATE OF OREGON, *County of Lane*:

James Heatherly, being duly sworn, says that the above statement is true to the best of his knowledge, information, and belief.

JAMES HEATHERLY.

Subscribed and sworn to before me the 3d day of September, 1859.

R. H. PARSONS,

Justice of the Peace.

Certificate of Governor John Whiteaker.

SALEM, Oregon, September 5, 1859.

I, John Whiteaker, governor of the State of Oregon, do hereby certify that I am personally acquainted with all, or nearly all, of the persons whose names are signed to the annexed twenty-one affidavits, taken before E. F. Skinner, deputy clerk, and R. H. Parsons, a justice of the peace, touching property put into the volunteer service in the Indian war of 1855-'56, and believe their signatures to be genuine, and that they are all men of character and integrity, and that they are men of substance, whose business transactions at the time well qualified them to know the value of property.

I further certify that E. F. Skinner and R. H. Parsons were officers, as appears by their signatures.

In testimony whereof, I have signed my name and caused the seal of the State to be affixed, the day and date above written.

JOHN WHITEAKER. [L. S.]

LUCIEN HEATH, *Secretary of State*

Remarks.

EUGENE CITY, LANE COUNTY, OREGON,

August 18, 1859.

HONORED SIR: The accompanying statement and evidence, collected by the committee appointed and commissioned for that purpose by the convention held at Eugene City on the 8th and 9th instants are hereby respectfully reported and committed to your charge, agreeably to the direction of said convention. In submitting the testimony taken

at this place, the committee beg leave to state that the evidence submitted is correct, or as near as may be. The general range of the prices current given in the statements agree with our observations and recollections of those matters, during the war. Some discrepancies appear in the evidence taken in regard to the general range of the prices current or cash value of articles turned into the service during that time. This may be easily accounted for in a location like ours. It will be remembered that our country is a large one, and the persons called to give evidence reside in different localities, considerably apart from each other. There is no regular market or place of business situated in our midst or near us for such property as was sold into the service, consequently no regular price. Along the main thoroughfare, extending north and south, along which the main travel goes, drovers and traders have heretofore gathered supplies for the California market, and all such supplies as are enumerated in these statements bear a better price and find more ready sale than further back, in less frequented places; consequently it is to be expected, and could not otherwise be, than that men should have different views in regard to the value of property, or that there should appear in some of the evidence given quite a discrepancy in the price of articles of the same kind. The same differences appear in regard to the articles turned into the service at this point. At such times as the service demanded immediate supplies, and especially such kinds as were scarce and difficult to be obtained on account of the demand created by the war, the quartermaster's department was obliged to allow such prices as they could be obtained for, or pressed property into the service, as was the case in one instance, given in the statement of Sigmond Rosenblatt, a resident merchant of this place. A comparison of the evidence taken here of the prices of the property turned into the service will show that but very little property was purchased at what would appear to be an exorbitant price. There is none in this vicinity so far as our knowledge extends, who, if they were to receive at this time the full amount for which their property was appraised, would be more than remunerated for the losses sustained. The committee would further state that the prices testified to are not only correct so far as pertains to the time of the war, but have been the ruling price of the country most of the time since. In regard to the justness of the war testified to in the accompanying affidavits, the committee do not feel themselves called upon to make any explanatory statements. Every intelligent citizen of Oregon knows the fact that when commenced, the war was unavoidable on our part. Any charge of getting up the war with a design of robbing the treasury of the nation is a direct insult against the honesty and integrity of our people. Such a charge is unjust, false in every particular, and inconsistent in itself. It is well known that the war extended from the northern to the southern boundaries of Oregon and Washington Territories, over a country several hundred miles in extent; it was carried on in those sections most thinly populated, as is the case of all wars of its character. A vast amount of property was destroyed, a great number of families left homeless, a large number of our valuable citizens barbarously murdered. To accuse our people or any part of them of being the instigators of the war is

to implicate them in crime against their own brothers and friends. It is the belief of the committee that if the origin of the war is directly chargeable to any source save that of the intent of the savages it may be traced to the inefficiency of the general government in not making earlier settlements with the Indians for their claim on the public domain, and faithfully carrying them out.

All of which is very respectfully submitted.

PAUL BRATTAIN,
B. J. PENGRA,
Committee.

Mr. W. S. LADD.

A.

Statement showing the number of officers and soldiers in the volunteer service of Oregon Territory on the 20th day of each month, during their period of service in the years 1855 and 1856.

Regiments, &c.	October, 1855.	November, 1855.	December, 1855.	January, 1856.	February, 1856.	March, 1856.	April, 1856.	May, 1856.	June, 1856.	July, 1856.	August, 1856.	Remarks.
Ninth regiment Oregon militia.....	545	217	7	4	4	3	2	2	2	2	.....	Wounded men considered in service till Aug. 6, 1856.
First regiment mounted volunteers ...	763	756	607	577	746	739	694	130	113	130	8	Discharged in August, 1856.
Second.....do.....do.....	.....	880	901	912	518	807	913	663	326	.....	.....	Discharged in July, 1856.
Field and staff officers.....	21	43	40	48	47	53	58	58	52	43	26	Disch'd at periods from Aug., 1856, to Sept., 25, 1857.
Unattached spies, rangers, mounted men, and guards.....	.....	19	21	.....	4	84	155	201	70	.....	.....	Discharged July 3, 1856.
	1,329	1,935	1,576	1,541	1,319	1,686	1,822	1,054	563	175	34	

Staff, &c., officers	18,361
Do...non-commissioned officers.....	611
Ninth regiment of militia, &c., officers	2,747
Do...do.....men	31,306
First regiment of volunteers, officers	7,119
Do.....do.....men	156,274
Second regiment of volunteers, officers.....	6,517
Do.....do.....men.....	183,258
Aggregate days of service.....	406,193

Aggregate of accounts and claims for Oregon volunteer service, \$4,530,021 91, or \$11 15 per day for expenses of maintaining each volunteer in service, as reported by commissioners.

B.

Statement showing the number of persons in the volunteer service of the Territory of Washington in each month, during their periods of service in the years 1855 and 1856.

Regiments, &c.	October, 1855.	November, 1855.	December, 1855.	January, 1856.	February, 1856.	March, 1856.	April, 1856.	May, 1856.	June, 1856.	July, 1856.	August, 1856.	September, 1856.	October, 1856.	Remarks.
First regiment	260	512	625	752	266	82	81	79	82	78	.....	.....	.....	Discharged August 1, 1856.
Field and staff	5	11	15	15	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Second regiment .....	.....	.....	.....	42	367	538	663	666	724	724	466	283	111	Discharged October 17, 1856.
Field and staff .....	.....	.....	.....	11	25	29	37	40	38	34	27	25	21	10 discharged in Oct., 1856; 2 in Nov., 1856; 3 in Feb., 1857; 1 in March, 1857; 2 in April, 1857; 1 in June, and 1 in September.
	265	523	640	820	659	649	786	785	844	836	493	308	132	

Regiment of dragoons and cavalry, maximum strength..... 855
 Do.....mounted riflemen.....do.....do..... 865
 Do.....infantry.....do.....do.....do..... 844

Average number in service for twelve months, 634. Aggregate of accounts and claims for Washington Territory, \$1,481,475 45, as reported by commissioners.
 Total number of days' service, estimated, 183,349, or \$8 08 per day for expense of maintaining each volunteer in service.

3. For every 20 miles, travel to or from muster there is allowed one day's pay, one day's clothing, one day's subsistence, and to mounted troops one day's forage, 25 cts.

	Private.....	18 00	60	18 00	60	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	40	3 86	12½
	Bugler.....	19 50	65	19 50	65	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	40	3 86	12½
	Farrier.....	24 50	75	22 50	75	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	40	3 90	12½
	Sergeant major.....	31 50	1 05	31 50	1 05	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	40	4 07	13½
	STAFF.													
Infantry	Colonel.....	75 00	2 50	95 00	3 17	1 00	.....	6	20	30	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Lieut. colonel.....	60 00	2 00	80 00	2 67	1 00	.....	5	20	30	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Major.....	50 00	1 67	70 00	2 33	1 00	.....	4	20	30	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Adjutant.....	Pay as lieutenant, with \$10 per month additional.												
	COMPANIES.													
	Captain.....	40 00	1 33	60 00	2 00	1 00	10 00	33*	4	20	30	.....	.....	.....
	1st lieutenant.....	30 00	1 00	50 00	1 67	1 00	10 00	33†	4	20	30	.....	.....	.....
	2d lieutenant.....	25 00	83	45 00	1 50	1 00	10 00	33†	4	20	30	.....	.....	.....
	1st sergeant.....	30 00	1 00	30 00	1 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3 75	12½
	Sergeant.....	25 00	85	25 00	85	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3 73	12½
	Corporal.....	19 50	65	19 50	65	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3 71	12½
	Musician.....	18 00	60	18 00	60	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3 76	12½
	Private.....	16 50	55	16 50	55	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3 67	12½
	Sergeant major.....	31 50	1 05	31 50	1 05	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4 07	13½

* Commanding company.

† When commanding company.

Recapitulation of the amounts severally reported by the Commission and Third Auditor to be due to the various volunteer companies engaged in suppressing Indian hostilities in Oregon Territory in the years 1855 and 1856.

ACTION OF COMMISSION.															ACTION THIRD AUDITOR.	
No. of roll.	Company letter.	Name of captain.	No. of commissioned officers.	No. of non-commissioned officers and privates.	No. of horses.			Period of service.		Aggregate number of days in service.		Total amount of pay, including use of horses.	Stoppages for clothing, &c.	Total amount of pay remaining due.	Total amount of pay remaining due claimant after stoppages are deducted.	Amount due from claimant, stoppages exceeding the pay allowed.
					Public horses.	Private horses.	Total number of horses.	From—	To—	Commissioned officers.	Non-commissioned officers and privates.					
FIRST REGIMENT.																
1	A	A. V. Wilson.....	3	91	84	10	94	1855.	1856.							
2	B	J. T. Jeffreys.....	3	83	12	74	86	Oct. 13	May 5	648	12,448	\$28,320 82	\$6,677 54	\$21,643 28	\$7,067 00	\$26 08
3	C	Samuel Stafford.....	3	92	63	32	95	Oct. 20	June 1	475	12,083	40,195 25	3,673 35	36,521 90	11,020 66	23 37
4	D	Hiram Wilber.....	3	120	20	103	123	Oct. 16	Feb. 17	268	7,743	21,370 62	5,479 60	15,891 02	4,538 09	193 61
5	E	William Allen.....	3	135	15	123	138	Oct. 17	May 15	486	13,118	50,199 69	5,437 19	44,762 50	12,436 36	5 73
6	F	A. M. Fellows.....	3	82	19	66	85	Oct. 19	May 7	591	16,299	68,550 27	7,186 55	61,363 72	15,649 36	8 23
7	G	Benjamin Hayden.....	3	101	1	104	105	Oct. 19	March 9	338	7,150	27,625 89	3,078 16	24,547 73	6,867 17	58 45
8	H	Davis Layton.....	3	87	5	85	90	Oct. 22	Feb. 16	269	9,906	40,359 76	3,450 20	36,909 56	8,016 46	46 36
9	I	Lyman B. Munson.....	3	74	13	64	77	Oct. 23	May 15	412	13,036	50,952 46	4,773 32	46,179 14	13,312 72	.....
10	K	N. A. Connoyer.....	4	51	6	49	55	Oct. 24	Feb. 29	401	8,080	32,214 52	4,049 94	28,164 58	7,375 44	59 62
								Oct. 30	May 31	772	7,831	27,811 10	5,248 95	22,562 15	5,942 57	8 92
1856.																
11	A	A. V. Wilson.....	3	31	29	5	34	May 15	Aug. 21	197	1,923	5,223 99	2,221 30	3,002 69	1,051 39	192 74
12	B	H. Wilber.....	4	34	20	18	38	May 15	Aug. 21	293	2,284	8,153 95	1,835 43	6,318 52	2,054 16	44 44
13	C	Wm. G. Haley.....	4	61	14	54	68	May 15	Aug. 21	377	4,706	18,929 46	4,27 20	14,652 26	3,903 67	8 77
14	A	E. J. Harding.....	3	77	26	54	80	Jan. 25	May 19	299	7,348	26,645 93	3,588 26	23,057 67	5,957 61	71 69
15	B	B. F. Burch.....	3	94	2	95	97	Jan. 25	May 18	321	8,476	37,443 83	5,780 02	31,663 81	6,572 74	54 59
16	C	A. P. Ankeney.....	3	67	3	70	73	Jan. 29	May 15	325	6,415	29,138 49	2,582 59	26,556 90	6,979 95	.....
17	D	John H. Settles.....	3	110	.....	113	113	Feb. 1	May 26	337	11,106	47,171 19	5,666 60	41,504 59	9,875 89	.....
18	E	Wm. A. Oason.....	3	65	28	40	68	Feb. 25	June 10	310	6,322	21,079 36	4,589 10	16,490 26	3,975 28	74 25
Total of 1st regiment..			57	1,455	360	1,159	1,519	.....	.....	7,116	156,274	581,406 58	79,445 30	501,961 28	132,596 52	806 85
SECOND REGIMENT.																
19	A	Joseph Bailey.....	3	97	.....	100	100	1855.	1856.							
								Oct. 23	Feb. 6	973	6,304	38,560 25	1,623 40	36,937 85	9,192 71	.....

20	B	Laban Buoy	3	213	4	212	216	Oct. 23	July 13	—	427	23,848	56,833 53	11,896 71	84,936 82	20,659 76	257 53
21	C	Jonathan Keeney	3	111	.....	114	114	Oct. 24	Feb. 12	304	11,378	47,385 53	4,154 09	43,231 44	10,927 33	42 88	
22	D	E. A. Rice	3	192	2	121	123	Nov. 10	May 15	303	11,844	48,945 43	4,563 94	44,381 49	10,735 57	14 57	
23	E	Hugh O'Neal	3	127	.....	130	130	Nov. 10	May 13	298	9,507	39,668 22	3,135 67	36,532 55	9,004 60	36 53	
24	E	.....do.	.....	88	.....	85	85	Feb. 3	May 13	.....	7,429	30,557 88	2,629 06	27,728 82	4,411 74	21 93	
25	F	Wm. A. Wilkinson	3	132	2	133	135	Nov. 10	May 24	492	12,474	51,997 99	5,126 09	46,871 90	11,049 68	42 21	
26	G	Miles F. Alcorn	3	134	4	133	137	Nov. 10	May 28	560	12,136	51,771 45	4,817 74	46,953 71	11,064 07	21 50	
27	H	Samuel Gordon	3	92	.....	95	95	Nov. 25	Feb. 16	335	8,706	36,133 78	2,936 55	33,197 23	8,858 99	.....
28	I	W. W. Chapman	3	131	16	118	134	Nov. 22	May 14	331	12,634	49,849 13	6,552 30	43,296 83	9,648 14	111 89	
29	K	Ralph Bledsoe	3	94	.....	36	36	Oct. 26	July 10	402	10,315	30,106 98	3,337 85	26,769 13	7,831 47	142 63	
30	A	Edward Sheffield	3	74	1	76	77	Feb. 8	May 20	289	6,185	26,133 81	4,623 92	21,509 89	4,882 59	33 96	
31	B	Abel George	4	55	2	57	59	Feb. 18	June 18	221	6,140	26,205 51	3,088 73	23,116 78	5,789 15	187 65	
32	C	Michael Bushey	3	46	.....	49	49	Feb. 19	May 21	269	4,017	17,185 56	1,205 01	15,980 55	4,442 71	.....
33	D	M. M. Williams	3	65	.....	68	68	Feb. 27	May 26	270	4,761	20,729 32	895 94	19,834 08	5,650 10	4 66	
34	A	John M. Wallan	3	49	9	43	52	Feb. 13	June 19	292	5,566	22,202 60	4,355 98	17,846 62	4,573 83	67 31	
35	B	Wm. J. Robertson	4	78	14	64	78	Feb. 13	June 21	355	8,563	31,233 64	6,523 23	24,710 41	6,106 84	72 61	
36	C	Daniel W. Keith	3	76	12	67	79	Mar. 29	July 3	291	6,852	25,402 65	6,118 51	19,284 14	3,978 19	418 99	
37	D	James Blakely	3	64	1	66	67	Mar. 29	July 3	301	5,968	24,937 71	2,585 80	22,351 91	6,382 66	12 67	
38	.....	Jas. Barnes, (spy company)	1	17	.....	18	18	Feb. 18	July 3	137	1,702	7,543 55	1,041 09	6,502 46	1,721 39	46 62	
39	.....	Thos. W. Prather, do.	3	30	.....	33	33	Mar. 6	May 15	284	1,974	8,977 89	576 91	8,400 98	2,403 64	.....
40	.....	John Guess, (minute men)	3	42	.....	27	27	May 1	June 20	153	2,055	7,508 83	.....	7,508 83	2,523 06	.....
Total of 2d regiment...			63	1,937	67	1,845	1,912	.....	.....	6,517	183,258	739,671 94	81,817 82	657,854 12	160,928 22	1,535 14	
NINTH REGIMENT.																	
41	.....	Miles F. Alcorn	3	80	.....	82	82	Oct. 10	Nov. 9	93	1,847	7,438 10	.....	7,438 10	2,381 06	.....
42	.....	Jacob S. Rinearson	3	63	.....	64	64	Oct. 10	Nov. 21	127	2,500	10,287 84	.....	10,287 84	3,130 19	.....
43	.....	M. P. Howard	3	51	.....	29	29	Oct. 27	Nov. 16	41	433	1,596 95	.....	1,596 95	580 44	.....
44	.....	Orrin T. Root	3	26	.....	29	29	Oct. 26	Nov. 21	65	474	2,091 32	.....	2,091 32	752 58	.....
45	.....	Thomas Smith	3	46	.....	28	28	Oct. 19	Nov. 16	87	1,216	3,869 52	.....	3,869 52	1,312 21	.....
46	.....	Robert L. Williams	3	77	.....	80	80	Oct. 12	Nov. 9	87	2,116	8,935 75	.....	8,935 75	2,688 14	.....
47	.....	Abel George	3	41	.....	44	44	Oct. 18	Nov. 21	105	1,253	5,513 77	104 00	5,409 77	1,600 23	22 37	
48	.....	Wm. B. Lewis	3	43	.....	35	35	Oct. 12	Feb. 26	247	1,751	7,437 51	.....	7,437 51	1,948 36	.....
49	.....	T. Smiley Harris	3	61	.....	64	64	Oct. 10	Aug. 1	129	3,242	13,112 47	24 00	13,088 47	3,189 74	.....
50	.....	Thomas J. Gardner	3	50	.....	33	33	Oct. 28	Nov. 18	56	850	2,989 46	.....	2,989 46	1,009 11	.....
51	.....	M. M. Williams	3	55	.....	58	58	Nov. 1	Nov. 18	55	936	3,968 31	.....	3,968 31	1,220 00	.....
52	.....	James Bruce	3	45	.....	47	47	Oct. 10	Nov. 9	91	1,371	5,820 22	31 00	5,789 22	1,859 31	.....
53	.....	Samuel A. Frye	3	34	.....	37	37	Oct. 14	Nov. 21	93	949	4,244 89	.....	4,244 89	1,385 31	.....
54	.....	A. S. Welton	3	38	.....	41	41	Oct. 13	Nov. 13	66	938	4,315 76	.....	4,315 76	1,357 37	.....
55	.....	Wm. A. Wilkinson	3	38	.....	41	41	Oct. 10	Nov. 9	91	1,142	4,976 13	559 00	4,417 13	1,279 08	69 20	
56	.....	Col. J. E. Ross, (field & staff)	13	.....	.....	13	13	Oct. 12	Aug. 1	441	.....	2,502 42	.....	2,502 42	1,518 46	.....
57	.....	I. Creighton, (minute men)	3	48	.....	16	16	Mar. 26	June 25	270	2,188	6,420 30	.....	6,420 30	2,623 50	.....
58	.....	Wm. H. Harris, (minute men)	3	43	.....	5	5	Feb. 28	June 12	318	4,434	10,575 68	1,573 06	9,002 62	3,035 78	.....

RECAPITULATION—Continued.

ACTION OF COMMISSION.															ACTION THIRD AUDITOR.	
No. of roll.	Company letter.	Name of captain.	No. of commissioned officers.	No. of non-commissioned officers and privates.	No. of horses.			Period of service.		Aggregate number of days in service.		Total amount of pay, including use of horses.	Stoppages for clothing, &c.	Total amount of pay remaining due.	Total amount of pay remaining due claimant after stoppages are deducted.	Amount due from claimant, stoppages exceeding the pay allowed.
					Public horses.	Private horses.	Total number of horses.	From—	To—	Commissioned officers.	Non-commissioned officers and privates.					
NINTH REGIMENT—Contin'd.																
59	...	Wm. H. Packwood.....	2	33	.....	.....	.....	1855. Nov. 6	1855. Dec. 28	106	1,255	\$2,804 39	.....	\$2,804 39	\$1,277 19	.....
60	...	Stephen Coffin.....	3	67	.....	.....	.....	1856. Mar. 28	1856. Mar. 29	6	134	283 03	.....	283 03	109 18	.....
61	...	J. G. Powell.....	2	31	.....	.....	.....	Mar. 27	Mar. 29	6	93	201 70	.....	201 70	79 56	.....
62	...	Wm. S. Buckley.....	2	45	26	21	47	April 3	June 26	167	2,194	6,999 40	\$986 76	6,012 64	1,954 20	\$0 99
Total of ninth regiment..			73	995	26	767	793			2,747	31,306	116,384 92	3,277 82	113,107 10	36,291 00	92 56
FIELD AND STAFF AND MISCELLANEOUS ROLLS.																
63	...	Brig. Gen. J. K. Lamerick ..	3	1	.....	6	6	1856. Feb. 1	1856. Aug. 10	427	.....	4,101 27	277 50	3,823 77	1,527 36	348 60
64	...	Col. J.W.Nesmith, (1st reg.)	13	1	2	16	18	1855. Oct. 13	1855. Dec. 4	510	27	2,918 54	422 95	2,495 59	1,493 82	.....
65	...	Col. E. L.Williams, (2d reg.)	10	1	.....	17	17	1856. Dec. 7	1856. Mar. 18	647	73	5,066 89	233 50	4,833 39	2,306 76	.....
66	...	Major W. J. Martin, (north battalion).....	5	1	.....	7	7	1855. Oct. 30	Dec. 6	147	19	835 77	39 00	796 77	300 31	.....
67	...	Major Jas. Bruce,(south battalion).....	2	1	.....	3	3	Nov. 10	Dec. 6	54	27	398 51	.....	398 51	210 29	.....
68	...	Major Davis Layton, (Oregon rangers).....	2	1	2	1	3	1856. May 15	1856. Aug. 24	201	46	865 74	300 00	565 74	541 36	.....
69	...	Roll of recruiting and enrolling officers.....	22	persons.	1	15	16	1855. Oct. 11	Mar. 29	290	.....	3,236 00	.....	3,236 00	717 08	.....
70	...	Col. T. E. Cornelius, (1st reg.)	13	5	4	18	22	1856. Dec. 5	June 30	1,498	177	10,482 39	506 00	9,976 39	5,267 50	.....
71	...	Col. John Kelsey, (2d reg.)..	12	5	2	16	18	1856. Mar. 19	Aug. 31	1,452	242	8,991 11	2,142 99	8,848 12	4,180 76	208 03

[illegible]

E.

Recapitulation of the amounts reported to be due the first regiment of Washington Territory volunteers of 1855 and 1856 by the commissioners, errors made by said commission, stoppages, &c., as per resolution of the House of Representatives passed Feb. 8, 1859.

Captains.	No. of roll.	Letter of company.	Service.		Total amount reported by commissioners.	Stoppages to deduct.	Net amount reported by commissioners.	Errors to deduct off commissioners' report.	Net amount commissioners should have reported.	Value of horses, arms, &c., allowed by commissioners, but not acted on by Auditor.
			From—	To—						
Wm. Kelley.....	1	.....	Oct. 26, 1855	Feb. 2, 1856	\$4,389 33	.....	\$4,389 33	.....	\$4,389 33	.....
Lander and Denny.....	2	A.....	Jan. 29, 1856	July 29, 1856	17,994 13	\$3,996 38	13,907 75	\$91 12	13,816 63	.....
W. E. Hicks.....	3	Pioneer	Feb. 8, 1856	Aug. 8, 1856	12,842 22	4,671 69	8,170 53	156 62	8,014 31	\$165 00
"Spotted Eagle".....	4	.....	Dec. 15, 1855	Jan. 20, 1856	10,080 00	.....	10,080 00	.....	10,080 00	.....
B. F. Yantis.....	5	.....	Dec. 2, 1855	.....do.....	4,202 56	132 00	4,005 56	.....	4,005 56	310 00
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	*65 00	.....	*65 00	.....	*65 00	.....
H. N. Peers.....	6	.....	Nov. 5, 1855	Jan. 24, 1856	12,526 00	.....	12,046 00	.....	12,046 00	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	*480 00	.....	*480 00	.....	*480 00	.....
Sidney S. Ford, jr.....	7	.....	Jan. 11, 1856	Feb. 10, 1856	4,237 68	.....	4,237 68	.....	4,237 68	.....
Charles H. Eaton.....	8	M.....	Oct. 20, 1855	Jan. 21, 1856	10,340 05	.....	9,800 05	.....	9,800 05	1,708 00
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	*540 00	.....	*540 00	.....	*540 00	.....
C. P. Higgins.....	9	.....	Dec. 2, 1855	Jan. 20, 1856	2,595 31	.....	2,595 31	.....	2,595 31	.....
George B. Gandy.....	10	C.....	Oct. 23, 1855	Jan. 24, 1856	11,387 52	.....	11,387 52	222 00	11,165 52	.....
Wm. H. Wallace.....	11	D.....	Oct. 30, 1855	Jan. 31, 1856	11,650 03	466 42	11,183 61	.....	11,183 61	432 00
Isaac Hays.....	12	E.....	Nov. 1, 1855	.....do.....	12,779 63	319 00	12,460 63	.....	12,460 63	315 00
Benj. L. Henness.....	13	F.....	.....do.....	Feb. 1, 1856	22,048 96	879 14	19,025 82	.....	19,025 82	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	*2,144 00	.....	*2,144 00	.....	*2,144 00	.....
W. A. L. McCorkle.....	14	G.....	Oct. 24, 1855	Jan. 31, 1856	4,056 15	41 50	4,014 65	.....	4,014 65	.....
O. C. Hewitt.....	15	H.....	Oct. 25, 1855	Jan. 25, 1856	12,280 74	178 26	12,102 48	.....	12,102 48	.....
Isaac N. Eby.....	16	I.....	Nov. 3, 1855	Feb. 11, 1856	15,592 01	1,238 06	14,353 95	41 35	14,312 60	215 00
Alfred A. Plummer.....	17	J.....	Nov. 16, 1855	Feb. 9, 1856	3,942 35	.....	3,942 35	.....	3,942 35	.....
John R. Jackson.....	18	K.....	Nov. 6, 1855	Feb. 6, 1856	7,782 96	50 00	7,438 96	.....	7,438 96	50 00
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	*294 00	.....	*294 00	.....	*294 00	.....
Staff roll.....	19	.....	Oct. 14, 1855	Feb. 11, 1856	2,316 56	.....	2,316 56	.....	2,316 56	.....
Deduct errors of commissioners.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	182,954 19	11,972 45	170,981 74	510 69	170,471 05	3,195 00
Amount commissioners should have reported.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	170,471 05	.....	.....	.....

* Horse hire,

E—Continued.

Report of the Third Auditor of the Treasury of the amounts due the staff and the several companies of the first regiment of Washington Territory volunteers during the Indian war of 1855 and 1856, as per resolution of the House of Representatives passed Feb. 8, 1859.

Captains.	No. of roll.	Letter of company.	Service.		Number of days' service counted for one man.	Number of volunteer horses.	Number of Territory horses.	Total number of horses.	Total number of days of one horse.	Total amount reported by the Third Auditor.	Net amount reported to be due by Third Auditor, after deducting stoppages at 66¢ per cent.	Due the United States by claimants, after deducting their stoppages.
			From—	To—								
Wm. Kelley.....	1	.....	Oct. 26, 1855	Feb. 2, 1856	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	*\$1,999 61	\$1,999 61	.....
Lander and Denny.....	2	A.....	Jan. 29, 1856	July 29, 1856	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	16,148 17	3,640 71	\$126 73
W. E. Hicks.....	3	Pioneer.	Feb. 8, 1856	Aug. 8, 1856	5,869	5	18	23	640	4,907 91	2,250 99	454 76
"Spotted Eagle".....	4	.....	Dec. 15, 1855	Jan. 20, 1856	2,520	70	.....	70	2,520	2,995 25	2,995 25	.....
B. F. Yantis.....	5	.....	Dec. 2, 1855	..... do.....	1,029	17	48	25	647	1,112 73	921 80	.....
H. N. Peers.....	6	.....	Nov. 5, 1855	Jan. 24, 1856	3,085	39	.....	39	3,085	3,594 47	3,594 47	.....
Sidney S. Ford, jr.....	7	.....	Jan. 11, 1856	Feb. 10, 1856	840	28	.....	28	840	1,022 67	1,022 67	.....
Charles H. Eaton.....	8	M.....	Oct. 20, 1855	Jan. 21, 1856	2,395	44	.....	44	2,395	2,750 73	2,750 73	.....
C. P. Higgins.....	9	.....	Dec. 2, 1855	Jan. 20, 1856	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1258 96	258 96	.....
George B. Gondy.....	10	C.....	Oct. 23, 1855	Jan. 24, 1856	5,513	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,302 64	4,302 64	.....
Wm. H. Wallace.....	11	D.....	Oct. 30, 1855	Jan. 31, 1856	4,611	14	.....	14	872	4,245 55	3,872 61	.....
Isaac Hays.....	12	E.....	Nov. 1, 1855	..... do.....	3,245	38	.....	38	3,063	3,959 42	3,746 75	.....
Benj. L. Henness.....	13	F.....	..... do.....	Feb. 1, 1856	5,563	65	.....	65	5,651	6,993 05	6,378 42	.....
W. A. L. McCorkle.....	14	G.....	Oct. 24, 1855	Jan. 31, 1856	1,946	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,371 65	1,343 98	.....
C. C. Hewitt.....	15	H.....	Oct. 25, 1855	Jan. 25, 1856	5,868	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,667 70	4,517 84	.....
Isaac N. Eby.....	16	I.....	Nov. 3, 1855	Feb. 11, 1856	7,104	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,212 92	4,580 52	.....
Alfred A. Plummer.....	17	J.....	Nov. 16, 1855	Feb. 9, 1856	1,728	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,481 15	1,481 15	106 85
John R. Jackson.....	18	K.....	Nov. 6, 1855	Feb. 6, 1856	1,908	25	.....	25	1,908	2,092 74	2,092 74	.....
Staff roll.....	19	.....	Oct. 14, 1855	Feb. 11, 1856	179	2	.....	2	179	480 82	480 82	.....
					53,403	347	26	373	21,800	59,598 14	52,232 66	688 34

* Foraged and subsisted themselves.

† Disallowed.

‡ Indian department.

E—Continued.

Recapitulation of the amounts reported to be due the second regiment of Washington Territory volunteers of 1855 and 1856 by the commissioners, errors made by commissson, stoppages, &c., as per resolution of Congress of February 8, 1859.

Captains.	No. of roll.	Letter of company.	Service.		Total amount reported by commissioners.	Stoppages to deduct.	Net amount reported by commissioners.	Errors to deduct off commissioners' report.	Errors to add to commissioners' report.	Net amount commissioners should have reported.	Value of horses, arms, &c., allowed by commissioners, but not acted on by Auditor.
			From—	To—							
Staff roll	39	.....	Oct. 14, 1855	Oct. 17, 1856	\$41,539 67	\$1,214 75	\$40,324 92	\$345 36	.....	\$39,979 56	\$120 00
H. J. G. Maxon	20	.....	Feb. 13, 1856	Sept. 13, 1856	41,568 60	10,667 87	30,550 73	504 66	.....	30,046 07	100 00
							*350 00			*350 00	
Sergeant Wm. Packwood	21	.....	Jan. 24, 1856	Feb. 28, 1856	580 00	.....	580 00	.....	.....	580 00	.....
Sergeant J. A. Packard	22	.....	Mar. 29, 1856	July 18, 1856	1,932 25	361 01	1,571 24	18 00	.....	1,553 24	.....
Captain Wm. Kelly	23	.....	April 6, 1856	July 16, 1856	19,355 02	2,419 85	16,155 17	.....	.....	16,155 17	103 00
							*780 00			*780 00	
G. Hays and Buratrajer	24	B.	Jan. 23, 1856	July 23, 1856	14,773 34	3,514 94	11,258 40	.....	.....	11,258 40	.....
Benjamin L. Henness	25	C.	Feb. 1, 1856	Aug. 20, 1856	43,167 64	5,364 48	37,259 16	.....	.....	37,259 16	795 00
							*544 00			*544 00	
Achilles and Powell	26	D.	Feb. 11, 1856	Sept. 1, 1856	18,381 04	1,112 20	17,268 84	245 79	.....	17,023 05	.....
Chas. W. Reilly	27	E.	Feb. 18, 1856	July 26, 1856	4,621 97	1,716 04	2,905 93	.....	.....	2,905 93	.....
O. W. Swindal	28	F.	Feb. 1, 1856	July 31, 1856	9,706 49	2,154 98	7,551 51	.....	.....	7,551 51	.....
Smalley and Van Bokkelen	29	G.	Feb. 11, 1856	Aug. 16, 1856	17,205 23	5,489 91	11,715 32	.....	.....	11,715 32	30 00
R. V. Peabody	30	H.	Feb. 12, 1856	Aug. 12, 1856	12,776 02	3,970 51	9,405 51	.....	.....	9,405 51	.....
Beam and Howe	31	I.	Feb. 16, 1856	Aug. 16, 1856	11,133 70	3,434 80	7,698 90	.....	.....	7,698 90	50 00
Bluford Miller	32	J.	Mar. 8, 1856	Oct. 17, 1856	20,478 37	2,324 38	18,153 99	\$443 07	.....	18,597 06	300 00
F. M. P. Goff	33	K.	Mar. 8, 1856	Oct. 17, 1856	48,206 17	4,561 74	43,644 43	207 67	.....	43,852 10	3,606 00
E. D. Warbass	34	L.	April 3, 1856	July 17, 1856	26,554 15	3,690 45	21,621 70	890 00	.....	20,731 70	.....
							*1,042 00			*1,042 00	
H. M. Chase	35	M.	Mar. 11, 1856	July 12, 1856	25,060 76	134 73	24,926 03	.....	.....	24,926 03	35 00
Williams and Richards	36	N.	June 2, 1856	Sept. 25, 1856	31,630 08	2,006 17	29,623 91	5,600 00	.....	24,023 91	3,354 00
Oliver Shead	37	Train guard	Feb. 22, 1856	July 17, 1856	9,179 69	50 00	9,129 69	.....	138 00	9,267 69	.....
Wm. Bratton	38	L, 1st reg't..	Oct. 25, 1855	Feb. 17, 1856	12,357 63	1,568 39	10,789 24	.....	10 00	10,799 24	.....
Less errors .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	410,207 82	55,357 20	354,850 62	7,603 81	798 74	348,045 55	8,493 00
Commission should have reported..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,805 07	798 74	.....	.....	.....
							348,045 55	16,805 07			

* Horse hire.

† Errors made by commission to deduct.

Report of the Third Auditor of the Treasury of the amounts due the staff and the several companies of the second regiment of Washington Territory volunteers during the Indian war of 1855 and 1856, as per resolution of Congress of February 8, 1859.

Captains.	No. of roll.	Letter of company.	Service.		Number of days' service counted for one man.	Number of volunteer horses.	Number of territorial horses.	Number of days of volunteer horses.	Number of days of territorial horses.	Total days of volunteer and territorial horses.	Total amount reported by the Third Auditor.	Net amount reported to be due by Third Auditor, after deducting stoppages, at 60¢ per cent.	Due the United States by claimants, after charging their stoppages.
			From—	To—									
Staff roll.....	39	.....	Oct. 14, 1855	Oct. 17, 1856	4,841	26	.....	4,841	.....	4,841	\$16,220 60	\$15,724 57	\$331 70
H. J. G. Maxon.....	20	.....	Feb. 13, 1856	Sept. 13, 1856	16,020	27	62	4,020	11,945	15,965	14,326 66	8,284 91	1,133 83
Sergeant Wm. Packwood	21	.....	Jan. 24, 1856	Feb. 28, 1856	290	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	223 89	223 89	.....
Sergeant J. A. Packard	22	.....	Mar. 29, 1856	July 18, 1856	850	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	572 13	342 90	36 56
Captain Wm. Kelly	23	.....	April 6, 1856	July 16, 1856	5,479	40	28	3,200	2,004	5,204	6,687 16	4,940 36	184 05
G. Hays and Burntrajer	24	B.....	Jan. 23, 1856	July 23, 1856	7,064	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,237 53	4,046 78	63 59
Benjamin L. Henness	25	C.....	Feb. 1, 1856	Aug. 20, 1856	10,958	67	4	10,578	222	10,800	13,829 41	10,125 41	.....
Achilles and Powell.....	26	D.....	Feb. 11, 1856	Sept. 1, 1856	6,181	15	26	2,351	3,064	5,415	5,894 07	5,030 09	14 80
Chas. W. Reilly.....	27	E.....	Feb. 18, 1856	July 26, 1856	2,293	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,887 73	1,016 96	208 98
C. W. Swindal	28	F.....	Feb. 1, 1856	July 31, 1856	4,325	8	.....	309	.....	309	3,888 87	2,723 98	83 60
Smalley and Van Bokkelen	29	G.....	Feb. 11, 1856	Aug. 16, 1856	8,785	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7,038 91	3,341 25	159 10
R. V. Peabody	30	H.....	Feb. 12, 1856	Aug. 12, 1856	6,215	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,042 83	2,365 79	245 05
Beam and Howe	31	I.....	Feb. 16, 1856	Aug. 16, 1856	5,269	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,479 21	2,043 83	194 67
Bluford Miller	32	J.....	Mar. 8, 1856	Oct. 17, 1856	7,096	21	20	3,138	3,958	7,096	7,706 57	6,156 90	.....
F. M. P. Goff	33	K.....	Mar. 8, 1856	Oct. 17, 1856	16,890	41	85	5,997	10,302	16,299	16,683 27	13,627 14	67 52
E. D. Warbass	34	L.....	April 3, 1856	July 17, 1856	7,446	62	7	5,156	698	5,854	8,039 53	5,181 79	23 15
H. M. Chase	35	M.....	Mar. 11, 1856	July 12, 1856	6,143	53	.....	6,143	.....	6,143	7,803 37	7,713 52	.....
Williams and Richards.....	36	N.....	June 2, 1856	Sept. 25, 1856	6,387	56	.....	4,782	.....	4,782	7,995 51	6,658 38	.....
Oliver Shead	37	Train guard.	Feb. 22, 1856	July 17, 1856	4,235	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,666 38	3,325 36	11 92
Wm. Bratton	38	L, 1st reg't..	Oct. 25, 1855	Feb. 17, 1856	3,179	39	5	2,809	370	3,179	4,208 77	3,226 23	101 25
					129,946	455	243	53,324	32,563	85,887	142,432 40	106,100 04	2,859 77

F.

Statement showing the amounts due for services, supplies, &c., in the different departments of the Oregon volunteer service on account of the Indian war of 1855-'56, as reported by the commission, and the amounts due as reported by the Third Auditor, under the resolution of the House of Representatives of February 8, 1859.

Names.	Rank.	Am't reported due by com- mission.	Am't reported due by Third Auditor.	Amount ex- pended by Third Aud.
John F. Miller	Quartermaster general	\$214,716 79	\$98,013 48	.....
Joseph W. Drew	do	409,402 81	189,942 46	\$7,196 67
M. M. McCarver	Act'g quarterm'r and com'y gen'l	361,744 54	216,946 41	.....
James R. Peters	Assistant quartermaster general.	492,170 77	228,214 54	.....
John McCracken	do	284,800 80	168,298 84	400 00
Albert Zeiber	do	299,228 02	205,196 86	12,500 00
Loyal P. Brown	Quartermaster.....	272,246 60	133,038 66	.....
Samuel S. Mann	do	48,161 50	20,282 89	.....
Joseph Teal	do	84,459 15	48,126 82	.....
Robert Thompson	do	22,589 66	13,584 59	.....
J. A. Pownall	do	14,620 40	7,363 24	.....
Jabez Henlat	do	80,328 51	30,979 23	.....
Isaac N. Smith	do	214,366 77	119,575 05	.....
J. W. Funk	Assistant quartermaster	2,120 00	604 67	.....
O. W. Weaver	do	7,712 37	3,483 74	.....
W. H. Fauntleroy	do	7,858 00	4,326 17	.....
D. H. Lownsdale	Regimental quartermaster	1,145 00	752 00	.....
J. S. Rinearson	do	1,060 00	206 16	.....
S. B. Story	Acting assistant quartermaster..	567 46	305 35	.....
Francis F. Loehr	Agent	1,337 71	665 47	.....
J. S. Ruckle	do	709 00	345 00	.....
J. B. Wadsworth	Assistant commissary general ..	78,691 88	46,323 74	.....
T. J. McCarver	do	37,665 54	19,002 58	.....
Benj. F. Goodwin	do	53,564 45	37,031 87	.....
P. F. Castleman	Commissary of subsistence	12,692 83	8,517 38	.....
P. O'Reilly	do	87,969 57	44,679 82	.....
Abraham Hackleman	do	5,188 66	3,766 50	.....
Edgar Hewett	do	19,549 76	12,741 21	.....
J. Frank Millar	Regimental commissary	5,079 95	1,960 80	.....
Shubrick Norris	do	7,500 95	4,951 63	.....
T. A. Jackson	do	7,796 49	3,031 82	.....
E. M. Barnum	Adjutant general	6,816 25	1,406 34	.....
Medical department .....	.....	59,384 53	32,056 68	.....
		3,203,246 22	1,705,722 00	20,096 67

G.

Statement showing the amount due for services, supplies, &c., in the different departments of the Washington volunteer service on the account of the Indian war of 1855-'56, as reported by the commission, and the amounts due as reported by the Third Auditor, under the resolution of the House of Representatives of February 8, 1859.

Names.	Rank.	Amounts reported due by commission.	Amounts reported due by Third Auditor.	Amounts suspended by Third Auditor.
M. B. Millard	Quartermaster and commissary.	\$470,003 35	\$242,517 70	\$12,918 52
A. H. Robie	do. do	56,082 39	23,754 71	6,954 70
C. C. Paggett	do. do	25,098 10	11,927 20	2,425 38
James K. Hurd	do. do	12,535 64	8,172 03	.....
Frank Mathias	do. do	6,530 85	3,493 59	316 42
Warren Gove	do. do	8,559 24	5,817 82	376 34
W. W. Miller—1856	Quartermaster general.....	151,787 72	64,111 37	20,247 83
Do.....1857	do. do	42,363 94	18,341 15	5,517 87
Do.....1858	do. do	7,836 31	1,719 00	48 00
Charles E. Weed	Assistant quartermaster	55,451 24	32,665 87	2,798 72
R. S. Robinson	do. do	81,522 61	45,208 12	35 17
G. Hays	Major	3,695 87	2,356 83	10 00
George B. Gandy	Captain	2,619 00	1,670 42	.....
W. H. Wallace	do. do	1,032 29	630 78	.....
J. Hays	do. do	3,295 59	2,168 51	127 50
B. L. Henness	do. do	4,067 21	2,397 62	310 37
W. A. L. McCorkle	do. do	573 79	273 06	.....
C. C. Hewett	do. do	2,173 11	1,383 50	.....
J. N. Ebey	do. do	16,351 84	8,743 33	113 50
A. A. Plummer	do. do	955 27	456 48	.....
J. R. Jackson	do. do	802 50	509 42	.....
Wm. Bratton	do. do	5,087 73	3,176 05	59 00
O. H. Eaton	do. do	3,707 13	2,545 38	.....
C. H. Mason	Acting governor	7,385 98	3,666 88	253 00
		969,718 70	487,706 82	52,512 32

H.

Statement showing the prices paid by officers of the United States army for quartermaster and commissary stores in Washington and Oregon Territories in the years 1855 and 1856.

FORT VANCOUVER, W. T., BY LIEUT. JOHN WITHERS.

When purchased.	Articles.	Price.	Remarks.
4th quarter 1855 and 1st quarter 1856.	Horses.	\$50 to \$200 each.....	32 at \$50 to \$100, 33 at \$105 to \$125, 12 at \$130 to \$150, 27 at \$155 to \$175, 7 at \$200; total, 111 horses bought, averaging \$124 each. 4 half-breeds, at \$125; 1 Indian, at \$100; 1 Indian, at \$50. American horses: 2 at \$200, 19 at \$173 50, 1 at \$170, 2 at \$160, 1 at \$150, 2 at \$137 50; total, 27, averaging \$171.
Do.....	Mules.....	\$100 to \$200 each.....	1 at \$100, 1 at \$125, 1 at \$140, 19 at \$150, 21 at \$155 to \$165, 7 at \$170 to \$180, 1 at \$183, 2 at \$200; total, 53 mules bought, averaging \$159 each.
Do.....	Oats	2 1-12 to 2 7-9 ct. per lb.	1,440 lbs., at 2 1-12 cents; 237,572 lbs., at 2 1-12 cents; 524,929 lbs., at 2 7-9 cents; total, 763,941 lbs. bought, averaging 2.69 cents per lb.
Do.....	Hay.....	1 1/2 to 1 1/4 cent per lb.....	9,000 lbs., at 1 1/2 cent; 480,000 lbs., 1 1/4 cent; total, 489,000 lbs. bought.

H—Continued.

FORT VANCOUVER—Continued.

When purchased.	Articles.	Price.	Remarks.
4th quarter 1855 and 1st quarter 1856.	Straw.....	45-100 to ½ cent per lb..	2,000 lbs., at 45-100 cents; 36,500 lbs., at ½ cent; total, 38,500 lbs. bought.
Do.....	Barley.....	2½ cents per lb.....	230 lbs. bought.
Do.....	Saddles.....	\$15 to \$30 each.....	83 at \$15—pack and teamsters'; 146 at \$25— riding; 4 at \$30—extra heavy riding; total, 233 saddles bought.
Do.....	Harness.....	\$16 to \$25 per set....	8 sets at \$16—mule, lead; 4 sets at \$18—mule, wheel; 3 sets at \$25—cart, complete; total, 15 sets bought.
Do.....	Bridles.....	\$5 each.....	85 riding bridles bought.
Do.....	Harness lea- ther.....	\$10 to \$12 50 per side..	24 sides, at \$10; 37 sides, at \$11; 10 sides, at \$12; 25 sides, at \$12 50; total, 96 sides bought.
Do.....	Blankets.....	\$3 50 each.....	Horse and saddle blankets, 932 bought.
Do.....	Wagons.....	\$150 each.....	2 bought.
Do.....	Manilla rope.	35 to 40 cents per lb....	2,438 lbs., at 35 cents; 1,016 lbs., at 37½ cents; 3,537 lbs., at 40 cents; total, 6,991 lbs. bought.
Do.....	Sail duck....	30 to 45 cents per yard..	358 yards, at 30 cents; 525 yards, at 40 cents; 1,198 yards, at 45 cents; 2,081 yards bought.
Do.....	Forage bags..	25 to 50 cents each.....	750 at 25 cents, and 1,000 at 28 cents—gunny sacks; 5,939 at 50 cents—seamless; 7,689 sacks bought.
Do.....	Shingles.....	\$4 50 to \$5 per M.....	2,000 at \$4 50; 176,500 at \$5; 178,500 shin- gles bought.
Do.....	Lumber.....	\$12 to \$75 per M. feet ..	19,600 feet, at \$12, and 342,000 feet, at \$16—fir, assorted; 4,000 feet, at \$20—fir, planed; 8,000 feet, at \$22, and 10,000 feet, at \$23—cedar, as- sorted; 33,000 feet, at \$24—fir, planed; 14,000 feet, at \$28—cedar; 32,600 feet, at \$30—fir, planed, tongued, and grooved, and cedar planed; 37,000 feet, at \$36—cedar, planed, tongued, and grooved; 1,000 feet, at \$50—map- le; 28,000 feet, at \$75—oak; total, 529,200 feet lumber bought.
Do.....	Nails.....	11 cts. to 13½ cts. per lb.	10,400 lbs., at 11 cts.—assorted; 709 lbs., at 13½ cents—finishing nails; total, 11,100 lbs. nails bought.
Do.....	Iron.....	10 cts. to 11 cts. per lb..	5,373 lbs., at 10 cents, 5,070 lbs., at 11 cents— assorted; total, 10,443 lbs. iron bought.
Do.....	Stoves.....	\$20 to \$60 each.....	2 at \$20, 20 at \$25, 6 at \$30—box and parlor; 24 at \$60—cooking; total, 52 stoves bought.
Do.....	Coal.....	\$16 to \$30 per ton.....	3 tons, at \$16, 3 tons, at \$20—blacksmiths' coal; total, 6 tons coal bought.
Do.....	Wood.....	\$4 per cord.....	665 cords bought.
Do.....	Bacon.....	20 cents per lb.....	2,480 lbs. bought.
4th quarter 1855 and 2d quarter 1856.	Fresh beef..	6½ cts. to 13 cts. per lb..	1,440 lbs., at 6½ cents; 4,498 lbs., at 9½ cents; 29,723 lbs., at 10½ cents; 3,827 lbs., at 11 cents; 3,013 lbs., at 12½ cents; 2,152 lbs., at 13 cts.; total, 44,653 lbs. bought, averaging 10.57 cts. per lb.
Do.....	Flour.....	\$7 to \$10 per bbl.....	456 bbls., at \$7; 610 bbls., at \$8; 113 bbls., at \$9; 300 bbls., at \$9 50; 100 bbls., at \$10; total, 1,579 barrels bought, averaging \$8 20 per bbl.
May, 1856.....	Potatoes.....	\$1 95 per bushel.....	11 bushels bought.
4th quarter 1855 and 1st quarter 1856.	Candles.....	60 cts. to 90 cts. per lb..	22 lbs., at 60 cents, 64 lbs., at 90 cents—sperm; total, 86 lbs. bought.

FORT VANCOUVER, W. T., BY CAPTAIN R. INGALLS.

2d quarter 1856.....	Horses.....	\$130 62½ to \$160.....	1 at \$130 62½, 5 at \$160—American; total, 6 horses bought.
Do.....	Mules.....	\$130 62½ to \$200.....	19, averaging \$130 62½ each; 2 at \$175, 1 at \$200; total, 22 mules bought.
Do.....	Oats.....	\$1 to \$1 50 per bushel..	480 bushels, at \$1; 1,615 bushels, at \$1 25; 39 bushels, at \$1 30; 1,800 bushels, at \$1 50; total 3,934 bushels bought, averaging \$1 33½ per bushel.
Do.....	Hay.....	\$12 50 to \$25 per ton...	14 tons, at \$12 50; 17 tons, at \$15; 9 tons, at \$25; total, 40 tons bought, averaging \$16 37½ per ton.
Do.....	Saddles.....	\$7 50 to \$55 each.....	1 at \$7 50—common riding saddle; 4 at \$12 50— common pack, with appliances complete; 12 at \$35—Spanish pack, with blankets, crup- pers, mule halters, and all appliances for packing; total, 17 saddles bought.

H—Continued.

FORT VANCOUVER—Continued.

When purchased.	Articles.	Price.	Remarks.
2d quarter 1856	Forage bags ..	25 1-5 cts. each	250 gunny sacks bought.
Do.....	Paper	\$4 50 per ream	3 reams foolscap bought.
Do.....	Shingles.....	\$4 to \$5 per M.....	61,750 at \$4, 22,350 at \$4 75, 23,500 at \$5; total, 107,500 bought.
Do.....	Lumber	\$10 to \$80 per M feet...	82,000 feet, at \$10—assorted; 33,500 feet, at \$12—fir; 7,900 feet, at \$16—assorted; 106,000 feet, at \$18—fir and cedar; 5,657 feet, at \$20—planed flooring; 15,000 feet, at \$22—cedar; 2,200 feet, at \$25—cedar; 1,398 feet, at \$30—planed cedar; 500 feet, at \$55—ash; 1,500 feet, at \$80—square timber; total, 255,655 feet bought.
Do.....	Nails.....	7 cts. to 7½ cts. per lb...	2,200 lbs., at 7 cents—10d.; 1,000 lbs., at 7½ cents—4d.; total, 3,200 lbs. bought.
Do.....	Stoves.....	\$27 50 each	6 Franklin stoves bought.
Do.....	Coal	\$16 per ton	2½ tons bought.
Do.....	Wood	\$5 per cord	264 cords bought.
Do.....	Bacon	21 cts. per lb	536 lbs. bought.
Do.....	Fresh beef... ..	10½ cts. per lb.....	5,500 lbs. bought.
Do.....	Flour	\$7 25 per bbl	760 bbls. bought.
Do.....	Candles	37½ cts. per lb.....	232 lbs. sperm bought.
Do.....	Coffee.....	16 cts. per lb.....	1,621 lbs. bought.
Do.....	Sugar	10½ cts. per lb.....	3,800 lbs. bought.

FORT STEILACOOM, W. T., BY LIEUT. J. NUGEN.

4th quarter 1855 and January, 1856.	Horses	\$42 50 to \$250	1 at \$42 50, 1 at \$50, 7 at \$60, 6 at 65, 21 at \$70, 2 at \$75, 1 at \$80, 1 at \$100, 1 at \$150, 1 at \$200, 1 at \$250; total, 43 horses bought, averaging \$77 each.
Do.....	Mules	\$140 to \$200.....	3 at \$140, 2 at \$150, 1 at \$160, 1 at \$200; total, 7 mules bought, averaging \$154 each.
Do.....	Oats	75 cts to \$1 75 per bush	170 bush., at 75 cts.; 200 bush., at \$1; 40 bush., at \$1 25; 27 bush., at \$1 50; 40 bush., at \$1 75; total, 477 bush., bought, averaging \$1 02 per bush.
Do.....	Straw	1 cent per lb.....	1,700 lbs. bought.
Do.....	Saddles	\$8 to \$11 60 each ..	1 at \$8, 11 at \$10, 25 at \$11 60—pack saddles; total, 37 bought.
Do.....	Blankets	\$3 to \$5 each.....	46 at \$3, 1 at \$3 50, 18 at \$3 62½, 50 at \$4, 20 at \$5—horse and saddle blankets; total, 135 bought, averaging \$3 75 each.
Do.....	Rope	22 cts. to 37½ cts. per lb.	285 lbs., at 22 cents; 357 lbs., at 30 cents; 166 lbs., at 37½ cents; total, 808 lbs. bought, averaging 29 cents per pound.
Do.....	Grain sacks..	40 cts. to 62½ cts. each..	26 at 40 cents, 392 at 50 cents, 40 at 62½ cents; total, 458 bought.
Do.....	Shingles.....	\$6 per M.	21,500 bought.
Do.....	Lumber	\$10 to \$27 per M feet...	1,500 feet, at \$10; 2,500 feet, at \$12; 15,000 feet, at \$15; 40,500 feet, at \$17; 5,200 feet, at \$20; 500 feet, at \$27; total, 65,200 feet bought, averaging \$16 50 per M feet.
Do.....	Fresh beef... ..	16 cents per lb.....	8,300 lbs. bought.
Do.....	Candles	62½ cents per lb.....	54 lbs. bought.
Do.....	Salt	\$2 75 per bush.....	11 bush., bought.

FORT STEILACOOM, W. T., BY LIEUT. C. McKEEVER.

February, 1856.....	Horses	\$125 to \$175.....	3 at \$125, 1 at \$175; total, 4 horses bought.
January, 1856.....	Mules	\$160	2 mules bought.
4th quarter 1855 and 1st quarter 1856.	Oats	\$1 to \$1 50 per bush...	60 bush., at \$1; 90 bush., at \$1 25; 466 bush., at \$1 50; total, 616 bush., bought.
Do.....	Hay	\$30 per ton	200 lbs. only bought.
Do.....	Straw	75 cts. to 95 cts. per cwt.	21 cwt., at 75 cents; 38 cwt., at 95 cents; total, 59 cwt. bought.
Do.....	Shingles.....	\$6 per M	34,000 bought.
Do.....	Lumber	\$100 per M feet.....	600 feet bought.
March and 2d quarter 1856.	Fresh beef... ..	17 cts. to 20 cts. per lb..	14,852 lbs., at 17 cents, 3,600 lbs., at 20 cents; total, 18,452 lbs. bought.
2d quarter 1856	Candles	45 cents per lb.....	76 lbs. sperm bought.

FORT STEILACOOM, W. T., BY LIEUT. A. V. KAUTZ.

When purchased.	Articles.	Price.	Remarks.
1st quarter 1856.....	Horses	\$50 to \$200	1 at \$50; 2 at \$60; 1 at \$75; 1 at \$150; 2 at \$200—bought by Lt. McKeever, paid for by Lt. Kautz; total, 7 horses bought, averaging \$114 each.
1st quarter 1856.....	Mules.....	\$175.....	2 bought by Lieut. McKeever, paid for by Lieut. Kautz.
Do.....	Oats.....	\$1 50 per bushel.....	10 bushels bought.
July, 1856.....	Fresh beef...	17 cents per lb.....	4,000 lbs. bought.
August, 1856.....	Flour.....	\$10 per barrel.....	57 barrels bought.
July, 1856.....	Candles.....	50 cts. to 62½ cts per lb..	80 lbs., at 50 cents; 40 lbs., at 60 cents; 32 lbs., at 62½ cents—sperm; total, 152 lbs. bought, averaging 55½ cents per lb.

FORT SIMCOE, W. T., BY LIEUT. H. DOUGLASS.

August, 1856....	Bacon.....	18 cents per lb.....	339 lbs. bought.
Do.....	Candles....	60 cents per lb.....	88 lbs. bought.
Do.....	Rice.....	10 cents per lb.....	52 lbs. bought.
Do.....	Salt.....	\$1 50 per bushel.....	10 quarts bought.
Do.....	Soap.....	6½ cents per lb.....	157 lbs. bought.

CAMP CASCADES, W. T., BY LIEUT. J. VAN VOAST.

April, 1856.....	Fresh beef...	12 cts. to 15 cts. per lb..	3,491 lbs., at 12 cents; 1,547 lbs., at 15 cents; total, 5,038 lbs. bought.
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CAMP CASCADES, W. T., BY LIEUT. E. J. HARVIE.

May and June, 1856.	Fresh beef...	12 cents per lb.....	2,700 lbs. bought.
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FORT DALLES, O. T., BY LIEUT. B. D. FORSYTHE.

4th quarter, 1855....	Saddles.....	\$4 to \$8.....	7 at \$4, 4 at \$5, 23 at \$6, 6 at \$6 25, 84 at \$7, 1 at \$8—Spanish; total, 125 saddles bought, averaging \$6 55 each.
Do.....	Blankets...	\$3 50 each.....	50 bought.
4th quarter 1855 and 1st quarter 1856.	Oats.....	\$2 to \$2 50 per bush..	90 bushels, at \$3; 273 bushels, at \$2 50; total, 363 bushels bought.
Do.....	Hay.....	\$30 to \$40 per ton.....	52 tons, at \$30, 2,620 lbs. at \$40; furnished to detachment at Dog river.
4th quarter 1855....	Straw.....	\$15 per ton.....	5½ tons bought.
Do.....	Rope.....	40 cts. to 50 cts. per lb..	90 lbs., at 40 cents; 328 lbs., at 50 cents; total, 418 lbs. bought.
Do.....	Forage bags..	30 cents each.....	158 bought; gunny sacks.
Do.....	Shingles....	\$10 per M.....	20,000 bought.
4th quarter 1855 and 1st quarter 1856.	Lumber... ..	\$40 to \$60 per M feet..	20,240 feet, at \$40; 1,380 feet, at \$60; total, 21,620 feet bought.
4th quarter 1855....	Bacon.....	40 cents per lb.....	2,000 lbs. bought.
Do.....	Fresh beef...	10 cents per lb.....	On the hoof; 48 beeves bought.
Do.....	.....do.....	17 cents per lb.....	2,300 lbs. bought.
April, 1856.....	Candles.....	\$1 per lb.....	81 lbs. bought.
Do.....	Coffee.....	25 cents per lb.....	124 lbs. bought.
Do.....	Flour.....	3½ cents per lb.....	800 lbs. bought.
Do.....	Pork.....	\$40 per barrel.....	13 barrels bought.
Do.....	Rice.....	12 cents per lb.....	1,100 lbs. bought.
Do.....	Salt.....	5 cts. to 7½ cts. per lb..	78 lbs., at 5 cents; 100 lbs., at 7½ cents; total, 178 lbs. bought.
Do.....	Soap.....	18 cts. to 20 cts. per lb..	340 lbs., at 18 cents; 118 lbs., at 20 cents; total, 458 lbs. bought.
Do.....	Sugar.....	18 cents per lb.....	32 lbs. bought.

FORT DALLES, O. T., BY CAPT. THOMAS JORDAN.

When purchased.	Articles.	Price.	Remarks.
2d quarter 1856.....	Horses	\$50 to \$150.....	4 at \$50; 1 at \$150—large American horse; total, 5 horses bought.
Do.....	Oats.....	\$2 per bush.....	7 bushels bought; delivered at Dog river.
Do.....	Hay.....	\$30 to \$40 per ton.....	25 tons, at \$30; 2½ tons, at \$40—delivered at Dog river; total, 27½ tons hay bought.
Do.....	Saddles....	\$15 to \$20.....	5 at \$15; 4 at \$20—riding saddles; total, 9 saddles bought.
Do.....	Rope.....	35 cts. to 37½ cts. per lb.	62 lbs., at 35 cents; 129 lbs., at 37 cents; 66 lbs., at 37½ cents; total, 257 lbs. bought.
Do.....	Shingles...	\$10 per M.....	45,750 bought.
Do.....	Charcoal....	39 cents per bush.....	680 bushels bought.
Do.....	Fresh beef...	12½ cts. to 17 cts. per lb.	4 head, at 12½ cents per lb.; 10 head, at 14 cts. per lb.; 8,000 lbs. at 17 cents per lb.
Do.....	Potatoes...	\$2 75 per bush, 2 4-5 cents per lb.	21 bushels, at \$2 75; 1,315 lbs., at 2 4-5 cents, equal to \$1 68.

FORT DALLES, O. T., BY LIEUT. R. MACFEELY.

4th quarter 1855....	Horses	\$40 to \$80.	4 at \$40, 6 at \$45, 17 at \$50, 12 at \$55, 17 at \$60, 6 at \$65, 3 at \$70, 3 at \$75, 8 at \$80—Yakama expedition; total, 76 horses bought, averaging \$58 each.
Do.....	Rope.....	60 cts. per lb.	350 lbs. bought.
Do.....	Sail duck....	60 cts. per yard	46 yards bought.
Do.....	Potatoes....	\$2 per bushel	30 bushels bought.

FORT LANE, O. T., BY LIEUT. N. B. SWEITZER.

1st quarter 1856.....	Mules	\$160 to \$225	1 at \$160, 1 at \$225; total, 2 mules only bought.
4th quarter 1855 and January, 1856.	Oats	5 cts. to 12½ cts. per lb.	29,659 lbs., at 5 cents; 109,182 lbs., at 5½ cents; 110,755 lbs., at 6 cents; 7,010 lbs., at 6½ cents; 23,122 lbs., at 7 cents; 45,092 lbs., at 8 cents; 9,309 lbs., at 9 cents; 1,652 lbs., at 10 cents; 270 lbs., at 12 cents; 4,367 lbs., at 12½ cents; total, 340,318 lbs. bought, averaging 6.3 cents per lb.
Do.....	Hay.....	1½ ct. to 7½ cts. per lb.	116 dozen sheaf oats, at \$2 per doz.; 283 dozen sheaf oats, at \$3 per dozen; total, 399 dozen, averaging \$2 71 per dozen.
Do.....	Wheat	2 1-12 cents to 3½ cents per lb.	87,732 lbs., at 1½ cent; 2,250 lbs., at 2 cents; 33,920 lbs., at 2½ cents; 13,416 lbs., at 3 cents; 1,100 lbs., at 3½ cents; 6,260 lbs., at 5 cents; 4,366 lbs., at 7½ cents; total, 149,044 lbs. bought, averaging 2 1-5 cents. per lb.
Do.....	Barley	5 cents to 9 cents per lb.	1,500 lbs., at 2 1-12 cents; 5,683 lbs., at 2½ cents; 121,860 lbs., at 3½ cents; 11,808 lbs., at 3½ cents; total, 140,851 lbs. bought, averaging 3.3 cents per lb.
Do.....	Straw.....	\$20 per ton	660 lbs., at 5 cents; 17,893 lbs., at 6 cents; 12,521 lbs., at 7 cents; 376 lbs., at 8 cents; 500 lbs., at 9 cents; total, 31,950 lbs. bought, averaging 6.4 cents per lb.
Do.....	Grain sacks..	50 cents each.....	15 tons bought.
Do.....	Shingles....	\$10 to \$35 per M.....	200 bought.
Do.....	Lumber.....	\$30 to \$150 per M feet..	11,300 at \$10; 10,900 at \$22; 911 at \$30; 4,000 at \$35; total, 27,111 bought.
Do.....	Fresh beef...	18 cts. to 20 cts. per lb.	5,122 feet, at \$30; 28,135 feet, at \$40; 1,000 feet, at \$100; 422 feet, at \$150—square timber; total, 34,679 feet bought.
Do.....	Potatoes....	5 cents to 6 cents per lb.	15,417 lbs., at 18 cents; 221 lbs., at 20 cents; total, 15,638 lbs. bought.
			1,679 lbs., at 5 cents; 965 lbs., at 6 cents; total, 2,644 lbs. bought.

FORT LANE, O. T., BY LIEUT. W. B. HAZEN.

March, 1856	Oats.....	3 cents to 8 cents per lb.	468 lbs., at 3 cents; 360 lbs., at 4½ cents; 360 lbs., at 6 cents; 2,812 lbs., at 8 cents; total, 4,000 lbs. bought, averaging 6.9 cents per lb.
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H—Continued.

FORT LANE—Continued,

When purchased.	Articles.	Price.	Remarks.
Mar. and April, 1856.	Bacon.....	20 cents per lb.	47 lbs. bought.
Do.....	Fresh beef ..	10 cts. to 18 cts. per lb..	915 lbs., at 10 cents; 1,024 lbs., at 18 cents; total, 1,939 lbs. bought.
Do.....	Flour	3 cts. to 5 cts. per lb...	223 lbs., at 3 cents; 520 lbs., at 3½ cents; 950 lbs., at 5 cents; total, 1,693 lbs. bought.
Do.....	Candles	50 cents per lb.....	25 lbs. bought.
Do.....	Potatoes	\$1 per bushel.....	4½ bushels bought.

NOTE.—The above purchases were made by Lieut. Hazen while en route from Fort Lane to and at Grand Round, Oregon Territory.

FORT LANE, O. T., BY LIEUT. E. UNDERWOOD.

Mar. and April, 1856.	Oats	\$2 25 to \$2 50 per bush.	2 bushels, at \$2 25; 36 bushels, at \$2 50; total, 38 bushels bought.
Do.	Hay.....	3 cents to 3½ cts. per lb.	882 lbs., at 3 cents; 126 lbs., at 3½ cents; total, 1,008 lbs. bought.
March, 1856	Bacon.....	12 cents per lb.....	322 lbs. bought.
Do.....	Flour.....	3 cents per lb....	483 lbs. bought.
Do.....	Beans	25 cents per quart.....	34 quarts bought.
Do.....	Candles	60 cents per lb.....	4 lbs. bought—sperm.
Do.....	Coffee	20 cents per lb.....	25 lbs. bought.
Do.....	Salt	25 cents per quart.....	8 quarts bought.
Do.....	Soap	20 cents per lb.....	17 lbs. bought.
Do.....	Sugar	17 cents per lb.....	51 lbs. bought.

NOTE.—The above purchases were made by Lieut. Underwood at Corvallis, and en route from there to Fort Lane.

FORT ORFORD, O. T., BY LIEUT. J. G. CHANDLER.

4th quarter 1855	Blankets	\$2 each	6 saddle blankets bought.
4th quarter 1855 and 1st quarter 1856.	Straw	3 cents per lb.....	1,200 lbs. bought.
Do.....	Shingles.....	\$7 per thousand	86,000 bought.
Do.....	Lumber	\$30 per thousand feet ..	52,000 feet bought—cedar.
Do.....	Nails.....	15 cents per pound.....	100 lbs. bought—cut nails.
Do.....	Fresh beef ..	22 cents per pound.....	2,500 lbs. bought.

FORT ORFORD, O. T., BY LIEUT. R. MACFEELY.

2d quarter 1856	Canvas.....	25 cents per yard	50 yards bought.
Do.....	Rope.....	37½ cents per lb.....	96 lbs. bought.
Do.....	Shingles.....	\$7 per thousand	22,000 bought.
Do.....	Lumber	\$35 per thousand feet ..	30,000 feet bought—cedar and assorted.
Do.....	Fresh beef ..	22 cts. to 30 cts. per lb..	1,900 lbs., at 22 cents; 14,265 lbs., at 30 cents; total, 16,165 lbs. bought.

UMPQUA CITY, O. T., BY LIEUT. JNO. DRYSDALE.

July and Aug., 1856.	Hay.....	\$30 per ton.....	4½ tons bought.
Do.....	Fresh beef...	15 cts. to 18 cts. per lb..	10,000 lbs., at 15 cts.; 2,000 lbs., at 18 cts; total, 12,000 lbs. bought.

H—Continued.

UMPQUA CITY, O. T., BY LIEUT. J. STEWART.

When purchased.	Articles.	Price.	Remarks.
3d quarter 1856	Fresh beef...	18 cents per lb.	1,821 lbs. bought.

FORT HOSKINS, O. T., BY LIEUT. P. H. SHERIDAN.

July and Aug., 1856.	Bacon.....	12 cents per lb.	2,350 lbs. bought.
Do.....	Fresh beef...	6 cents to 7 cts. per lb..	165 lbs., at 6 cents; 307 lbs., at 7 cents; total, 472 lbs. bought.
Do.....	Fresh mutton	6½ cts. to 7 1-9 cts. p. lb.	150 lbs., at 6½ cents; 211 lbs., at 7 1-9 cts.; total, 361 lbs. bought.
Do.....	Flour.....	3 cents per lb.	3,150 lbs. bought.

FORT YAMHILL, O. T., BY LIEUT. W. B. HAZEN.

June, July, and May, 1856.	Oats.....	\$1 per bushel.....	346 bushels bought.
Do.....	Lumber	\$16 per thousand feet ..	4,138 feet bought.

FORT YAMHILL, O. T., BY CAPT. O. H. P. TAYLOR.

August, 1856.....	Oats	75 cts. to \$1 70 p. bush.	154 bushels, at 75 cents; 90 bushels, at \$1; 120 bushels, at \$1 15; 52 bushels, at \$1 25; 54 bushels, at \$1 40; 97 bushels, at \$1 50; 52 bushels, at \$1 65; 160 bushels, at \$1 70—en route to Fort Yamhill; total, 779 bushels bought, averaging \$1 27 per bushel.
Do.....	Hay.....	1 ct. to 1½ ct. per lb.	17,500 lbs., at 1 cent; 8,530 lbs., at 1½; total, 26,030 lbs. bought—en route to Fort Yamhill.
Do.....	Fresh beef...	8 cts. to 12½ cts. per lb..	450 lbs., at 8 cents; 147 lbs., at 10 cents; 266 lbs., at 12½ cents; total, 863 lbs. bought.

I.

Statement showing the rates paid by officers of the United States army for the hire of persons and things in Washington and Oregon Territories in the years 1855 and 1856.

FORT VANCOUVER, W. T.

Lieutenant John Withers, in fourth quarter 1855 and first quarter 1856, pays for—

Clerks, \$125 to \$150 per month ; blacksmiths, \$90 ; assistant ditto, \$60 to \$75 per month ; carpenters, \$4 per day ; master ditto, \$4 50 to \$5 50 per day ; masons, \$6 per day ; painters, \$3 50 to \$4 50 per day ; saddlers, \$2 to \$4 per day ; wheelwrights, \$4 per day ; laborers, teamsters, and herders, \$60 per month ; chief herders, \$75 per month ; lightermen and packers, \$2 to \$3 per day ; chief packers, \$3 to \$4 per day.

Rent of buildings—for hospital, \$40 ; for quartermaster and commissary storehouse, \$75 to \$85 per month.

Foraging animals, 30 cents each per day ; feeding horses (at Salem, O. T.,) \$1 each per day.

Transportation as follows :

Across Columbia river to Fort Vancouver—animals, \$2 each ; men, \$1 each.

From Fort Vancouver to Fort Dalles—animals and men, \$9 to \$10 each ; stores, \$30 to \$40 per ton.

From Cascades to Fort Vancouver—animals and men, \$6 each ; stores, \$16 per ton.

From Cascades to Fort Dalles—animals and men, \$4 to \$5 each ; stores, \$14 per ton.

From Portland to Fort Vancouver—stores, \$5 per ton.

Captain R. Ingalls, in second quarter 1856, pays for—

Clerks, \$140 to \$150 per month ; carpenters and painters, \$4 per day ; assistant blacksmiths, laborers, lightermen, teamsters and herders, \$2 per day ; saddlers, \$3 per day ; assistant ditto, \$2 to \$2 50 per day ; expressmen, \$5 per day ; hire of oxen, \$2 per day per yoke ; pasturing animals, 20 cents per night and \$1 per month each.

FORT STEELACOOM, W. T.

Lieutenant John Nugen, in fourth quarter 1855 and first quarter 1856, pays for—

Carpenters and packers, \$3 per day ; head packers, \$4 to \$5 per day ; laborers, \$1 to \$2 per day, (majority at \$1 ;) teamsters, \$1 per day ; ditto, with teams, \$5 to \$8 per day ; herdsmen, \$1 50 per day ; expressmen, \$5 per day ; spies and guides, \$3 to \$5 per day ; hire of horse, \$1 per day ; hire of canoe, \$4 per day.

Lieutenant C. McKeever, in fourth quarter 1855 and first and second quarters 1856, pays for—

Carpenters, \$3 per day ; head ditto, \$4 per day ; packers, \$2 to \$3 per day ; head ditto, \$4 to \$5 per day ; teamsters (with oxen) \$3 to \$8 per day ; express riders, \$5 to \$8 per day ; guides and spies, \$1 to \$5 per day (majority at \$1 ;) interpreter, \$100 per month ; laborers, \$1 to \$1 40 per day ; agent for purchasing animals, \$9 per day ; hire of express horse, \$2 per day ; foraging and keeping public animals, \$1 50 per night ; stabling and pasturage of horses, \$1 per day.

Lieutenant A. V. Kautz, in first and second quarters 1856, pays for—

Carpenters, packers, and teamsters, \$3 per day ; teamsters, with oxen, \$7 to \$10 per day ; laborers, \$1 per day ; herdsman, \$2 per day ; guides and spies, \$2 to \$3 per day ; express riders, \$4 to \$5 per day ; agent for purchasing animals, \$9 per day ; hire of oxen, \$2 to \$3 per day per yoke ; foraging and stabling horses, \$1 25 to \$2 50 per day ; lodging men, \$1 per night ; transportation from Camp John Thomas, W. T., to Fort Steilacoom, W. T., \$25 per ton ; ditto, from Fort Steilacoom to Camp Dent, on White river, \$30 per ton.

CAMP CASCADES, W. T.

Lieutenant E. J. Harvie, in first and second quarters 1856, pays for:

Blacksmiths, \$100 per month ; carpenters, \$4 per day ; teamsters and packers, \$60 per month ; chief packers, \$90 per month.

FORT SIMCOE, W. T.

Lieutenant H. Douglass, in second quarter 1856, pays for—
Packers, \$60 per month.

FORT DALLES, O. T.

Lieut. B. D. Forsythe, in fourth quarter 1855 and first quarter 1856, pays for—

Clerk and quartermaster's agent, \$125 per month ; blacksmiths, \$100 to \$125 per month ; do. shoeing horses and mules, \$4 per day ; assistant in blacksmith shop, \$75 per month ; carpenters, \$4 to \$5 per day, (mostly \$4 50 ;) packers, \$2 to \$4 per day ; chief do., \$4 to \$6 per day ; saddlers, \$4 50 per day ; millwrights, \$5 per day ; masons, \$5 to \$6 per day ; laborers, herders, and teamsters, \$75 per month ; Indian scouts and herders, with horses, \$18 50 per month ; ranching and herding animals, 75 cents per head per month ; hire of house with nine rooms for quartermaster's storehouse, \$100 per month.

Lieut. R. Macfeely, in fourth quarter 1855, pays for—

Clerk, \$150 per month ; guide and interpreter, \$3 per day ; packmaster and chief packer, \$5 per day ; assistant packmaster, \$3 per day ; packers, \$2 per day ; herders, \$1 per day ; ferriage across Columbia river to Fort Dalles horses and mules, 50 cents each ; men, 20 cents each.

Lieut. J. Van Voast, in first and second quarters 1856, pays for—

Wagonmaster and assistant packmaster, \$4 per day; guide and interpreter, and carpenters, \$100 per month; blacksmiths, \$3 per day; teamsters and packers, \$60 per month; herders, \$40 per month; Indian do., 50 cents to \$1 per day.

Capt. Thos. Jordan, in first and second quarters 1856, pays for—

Clerk, \$150 per month; carpenters, \$4 to \$5 per day; teamsters, \$75 per month; packers and herders, \$60 per month; packmaster, wagonmaster, and blacksmith, \$100 per month; assistant blacksmith, \$75 per month; setting horse shoes, 50 cents each; fitting do., 25 cents each.

FORT LANE, O. T.

Lieut. N. B. Sweitzer, in fourth quarter 1855 and first quarter 1856, pays for—

Herders, \$60 per month; packers, \$3 to \$5 per day, (mostly \$3;) teamsters, \$3 50 per day; hire of teams, \$8 to \$9 per day; do. of mules, \$3 per day; setting shoes, \$1 50 each.

FORT ORFORD, O. T.

Lieut. J. G. Chandler, in fourth quarter 1855, pays for—

Carpenters, \$5 per day.

Lieut. R. Macfeely, in second quarter 1856, pays for—

Carpenters, \$5 per day; laborers, \$2 50 to \$3 per day; setting shoes, \$1 to \$1 25 each.

UMPQUA CITY, O. T.

Lieut. Jno. Dysdale, in third quarter 1856, pays for—

Packers, \$3 per day.

FORT YAMHILL, O. T.

Capt. O. H. P. Taylor, in third quarter 1856, pays for—

Herders, \$60 per month.

FORT ORFORD, O. T.

Lieut. G. P. Ihrie, first and second quarters 1856, hires a considerable number of mules for short periods, at \$3 per day; also, two horses hired for "express duty," forty-six days, at \$1 per day each. The mules were for "packing," and were completely equipped with *arapajos* and all other appliances, and to every six or eight mules a *packer* was furnished by the contractors without charge. No public forage was issued to the animals. Expressmen were paid \$5 per day; interpreter, \$3 to \$5 per day; guide and messenger, \$2 per day; packer, \$3 per day; small purchases of barley at 6 and 7 cents per pound, and of hay at 3 cents per pound.